

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## MIXED MARRIAGES IN QUEBEC CANNOT BE MADE ILLEGAL

Privy Council of Great Britain  
Decides Civil Courts Do Not  
Recognize Religious Impedi-  
ments Imposed on Marriage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, by its judgment in the Tremblay-Dispatie marriage case, has said the last word in an issue which has been a highly controversial one in the Province of Quebec since it first came before the courts in 1910 and which has been before the law lords in London since 1914. The issue raised in the case was whether the civil courts of the Province are bound to recognize, on petitions for annulment of marriage, whatever impediments to marriage are acknowledged by the recognized religious authorities—Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish or other faith.

The courts of the Province, in their interpretation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, had created a practice in accord with which civil effect was given to the findings of ecclesiastical tribunals of the Roman Catholic Church declaring the nullity of marriages to which a Roman Catholic was a party when not contracted in full accord with the regulations and requirements of that church. There was no discrimination. Jewish as well as Roman Catholic regulations had been recognized as of equal force, and had any Protestant body maintained restrictions of similar character, the inference is that they would have been recognized also.

### A Momentous Decision

The issue came before the Supreme Court of Canada some years ago in an indirect way when its opinion was sought on the power of Parliament to pass what was known as the Lancaster bill. In the Supreme Court the weight of opinion of the judges was favorable to the legality of mixed marriages performed by Protestant ministers, which the bill was intended to vindicate. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, however, at the time held that the Lancaster bill was not within the power of Parliament, and this was the justification of the decision.

The effect of the judgment now pronounced by the British law lords, "one of the most momentous decisions we have ever had," to quote the words of the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. C. Farthing, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, is that all recognized clergymen in the Province of Quebec, of whatever denomination, are competent to solemnize marriage irrespective of the religious beliefs of those presenting themselves before them to be married, but in all cases the marriages must be preceded by banns or licenses. No clergyman, however, is compelled to celebrate a marriage where impediments may be considered to exist according to the rules of his denomination. The judgment is destructive of the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church in this regard and a vindication of the stand taken by the ministers of the Protestant denominations.

### Religious Freedom Assured

The decision now reached by the Privy Council goes back to the beginning of British rule in Canada, and covers other than the points directly raised in the case under consideration. The right of an ecclesiastical tribunal to declare null a marriage not in accord with the strict rules of the church was not assailed. It was held, though, that a church decree annulling a marriage could not be invoked as to the civil effects of such marriage.

"It must be remembered that before the decision," say their lordships, "Canada had been governed by the laws of a country which recognized no religion but the Roman Catholic. Protestants were allowed no civil rights there. Their marriages were held to be invalid. When Canada became the possession of a Protestant power which though it had permitted the practice of the (Roman) Catholic religion, put (Roman) Catholics under grave disabilities, all this was of necessity changed. The laws of England would have obtained in Canada unchanged had it not been that stipulations were made in various capitulations and in the Act of Cession to secure religious freedom for (Roman) Catholics.

### Laws Definite and Ample

"It is from these alone and from subsequent acts of Parliament relating to Canada that all rights of (Roman) Catholics in Canada are derived. Full effect must be given to engagements thus entered into and to the provisions of the laws thus passed. They are definite and ample to secure individual and full religious liberty, but it is idle and without any justification to attempt to qualify their effect by references to the ancient position of Protestants and (Roman) Catholics in France under the regime which, from the nature of things, automatically disappeared when Canada came under British rule."

Reference is made by their lordships

to the special terms of the capitulations of Quebec and Montreal, which gave Roman Catholics freedom to exercise their religion under the rule of Great Britain. "But," the judgment proceeds, "it must be borne in mind that this was a privilege granted to the individual. He may change his religion at will. If he remains in the (Roman) Catholic community he may, so far as the law is concerned, choose to be orthodox or not, subject to the inherent power of any voluntary community, such as the (Roman) Catholic Church, to decide the conditions on which he may remain a member of that community unless that power has been limited by past acts of the community itself. The law did not interfere in any way with the jurisdiction of any ecclesiastical courts of the (Roman) Catholic religion over members of that community so far as questions of conscience were concerned, but it gave them no civil operation. Whether persons so affected chose to recognize those decrees or not was a matter of individual choice and concerned themselves alone."

### Legislation Reviewed

Their lordships review the legislative acts relating to marriage from the time of George III to 1861, which establish conclusively that the law concerned itself primarily with marriage as bearing on social status and only incidentally with any religious questions affecting it. "The feature of all these acts, which is at once most remarkable and most material to the questions raised by this appeal," say their lordships, "is that nowhere with the exception of two acts relating to the Jews and Quakers, is there the slightest reference to the religious views of the parties to be married. The conclusion is irresistible that authority given to Protestant ministers to solemnize marriages was a perfectly general one and depended in no way upon the religious belief of the persons to be married. The same is true of priests of the (Roman) Catholic communion."

"Their lordships are of opinion that by deliberately omitting any provision for contesting marriages to which objection might be taken, it was intended that such marriages, once solemnized, should remain valid. This is in exact conformity with the standard of religious liberty of the individual already existing. Any incompatibility was merely a question of conscience or orthodoxy and would not have prevented the parties being married by any competent officials or with any rites."

### Formalities Complied With

"This marriage, which was contracted in all good faith, was solemnized openly by a competent official, and after due proclamation of the banns. It may be taken that if all the facts as to relationship of the contracting parties had been known to the officiating priest, he would have required the parties to have obtained a dispensation, seeing that at that date the (Roman) Catholic Church considered an extremely distant relationship a sufficient reason to make a dispensation necessary, although their lordships understood that such is no longer the case. Had the priest refused to solemnize the marriage without such dispensation he would have been within his rights, and the law would have supported him in his refusal; but nothing of the sort took place and the marriage was performed with all legal formalities. Their lordships are therefore of opinion that the appeal should be allowed and the marriage declared valid and subsisting."

### AUSTRIAN ENVOYS TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Dr. Michael Mayrhofer, the Austrian Minister of Finance, and Dr. Alfred Gruenberger, Food Minister, are shortly leaving for London in order to confer with the British Government on the appalling conditions which prevail in Austria.

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## ACUTE PROBLEMS CONFRONT ENTENTE

Experts Will Be Engaged on  
Highly Complicated Issues at  
Allied Conferences Which Be-  
gin in London on Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A conference, in which took part Aristide Briand, the Premier, Louis Barthou, Marshal Foch, and General Weygand, was held at the Quai d'Orsay this morning. It was understood that both Turkish and German questions were discussed. As at present arranged, Mr. Briand leaves Paris for London on Sunday, accompanied by Philip Berthelot and General Gouraud, who commanded the French troops in Syria and Cilicia. Mr. Kammerer, Director of Asiatic Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, will be in the party for London. He is a specialist in all that concerns the Sèvres Treaty.

### Experts Appointed

For the reparations discussion, which is to begin at the beginning of March, French experts present will include Mr. Seydoux and Peter Cheysen, who were at Brussels. Mr. Avenol, who played an important part at San Remo and Spa, is also asked to attend. It is here expected that, if it is possible to reconcile the British demands that the Turkish delegation shall be a single one with the demand of the Angora Government for separate representation, even in that case it is hardly likely that any important results can be reached next week. There is much diversity in the viewpoints, and it would seem that the problem may take some time to settle.

Commissions will be charged with the work of preparing reports. The main interest, after all, is in the reparations question. The French authorities have provisionally settled on the course they will take. They anticipate that the German counter-propositions will be unacceptable to France. It is difficult for Mr. Briand to make further concessions. If he does so, the political crisis in France may again be acute. In these circumstances, it is believed that a deadlock may ensue.

### Prospects of Discussion

If Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, will not yield, and it is difficult to see how he can afford to yield, now that the campaign against the Paris proposals has succeeded almost too well in Germany, then he may be invited to return to Germany. Mr. Briand, instantly returning to France and submitting the case to the Chambers, thinks that he would be in a strong position. A show of weakness on his part would probably result in his overthrow, but a strong attitude might consolidate his position.

The exceeding gravity of the events that would follow is emphasized in official quarters. Would the sanctions which were agreed upon at Paris, but about which the British have been somewhat ambiguous, be applied? Undoubtedly France would press for such application. British refusal would probably be taken badly, and in any case there would be a prospect of France taking action against Germany.

It is hoped to compel Germany, assuming there is difficulty about agreement at the London conference, to change her opinion quickly. There is much discussion here concerning the part that America will play. Dr. Simons may seek to gain time by that President-elect Harding will make a declaration before any decisions are reached. If Mr. Harding is in favor of a separate peace, and if Upper Silesia is definitely reserved to Germany, German policy may become defiant and

inflexible. Should Germany be disappointed in both expectations, the chances are that she will become conciliatory. In any case, March should be a decisive month.

### Dr. Simons' Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Continuing his series of visits to the governments of the different German states, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, arrived last night at Karlsruhe, where he addressed the members of the Baden Chambers. He declared that no German statesman would dare to impose prison labor upon the German people for 42 years on the conditions proposed by the entente powers. It was therefore necessary to refuse to sign proposals which would mean such slavery. In view of the possible consequences such a refusal might entail, it was necessary for him to have supporting him the good will and determination of the entire German people, as expressed through their parliamentary representatives.

Germany's situation, continued the minister, would become clearer during the next few weeks, because the question of Upper Silesia would be settled and Germany's relations with the United States would take more definite shape. In conclusion, Dr. Simons complained that much confusion prevailed in regard to the allied counter-proposals, for different explanations had been offered the German Government in regard to the export duty alone. Dr. Simons' speech is approved by the press with the exception of the conservative newspapers, who complain that his language is not sufficiently violent. On the other hand, the Socialist newspapers approve the minister's moderate tone and express satisfaction that, as is now clear, the German representatives will go to London determined to try and reach a satisfactory settlement.

### PLANS TO AMEND LEAGUE COVENANT

Commission to Be Appointed at  
Meeting of League of Nations  
Council at Paris to Draft  
an Amendment Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Council of the League of Nations, which takes place under the presidency of Gaston da Cunha, Brazilian representative, on February 21 will, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, most probably be held in Paris, not because, as has been stated, Switzerland has refused to permit the passage of the League's troops through Switzerland on the way to Vilna, but on account of the convenience of Paris members of the Council at this time.

The meeting will probably last 10 days as the agenda covers nearly the whole field of the League's activities. Among the items which fall into four main groups, the first of which involves the appointment of commissions to decide upon the Assembly's resolutions, the foremost is a commission which is to have the duty of examining amendments to the Covenant. These are to be considered and reported to the next Assembly in September.

Among the amendments is one from Canada for the complete elimination of Article X and the Argentine amendment for the admission of all sovereign states. The Council is also to appoint a commission on international blockade and one on disarmament. The Armenian question, which is still under consideration by President Wilson, and which will be discussed by the allied premiers at the London conference, will also be taken up by the Council. The consideration of mandates for the former German and Turkish possessions, as well as the appointment of a mandate commission, will be dealt with.

The Polish-Lithuanian dispute, where both governments have reaffirmed their desire that the sovereignty over the Vilna district be settled by a plebiscite conducted by the League, is a difficult question, as Lithuania has made certain proposals as to the time and method of the plebiscite, and as to the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the international force of the League, which is to be sent there for police work.

Questions of recommendations by the International Financial Conference at Brussels and the next steps to be taken to carry out these recommendations embodied in the Meudon plan is as important as any of the items on the agenda, which covers many other points.

### PROPOSED LIQUOR BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday)—Questioned in the Storting whether the government intended to submit during the present session a bill prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic liquors, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the President of the Council of Ministers, declined to give any definite promise one way or the other. Mr. Castberg then intimated that a private bill would be introduced.

## O'CALLAGHAN CASE RULING AWAITED

State Department at Washington,  
It Is Believed, Will Disregard  
Plea for Asylum—Next Move  
Up to Department of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is expected that the Department of State will issue, within the next 48 hours, a ruling on the plea submitted on behalf of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, in which it is claimed that he is a "political refugee" seeking asylum in the United States, and that he is therefore entitled to remain in this country indefinitely.

Following the appeal in behalf of the "seaman" mayor, the curtain was drawn over the proceedings. The counsel in the case, former Judge J. F. Lawless of Norfolk, Virginia, and Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, are awaiting the decision of the State Department before opening the next phase of the great drive.

The next phase will be directed at William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who must bear the brunt of the Sinn Fein offensive should the Department of State refuse to admit Mr. O'Callaghan to the status of a political refugee, or decide not to pass on the question at all on the ground that the case has already been adjudged to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

### Possible Procedure

There are two possible courses which the State Department may take. First, it may decide to ignore the plea in the claim that Lord Mayor O'Callaghan is a political refugee on its merits; second, the department may decide, after full consideration, that for it to undertake a decision on a case which is so tangled, and where claims of different character have been made in accordance with the tactics of the moment and the chameleon changes of the principle in the case, can only lead to a further confusion of the issue and further division of responsibility.

If the State Department, after an examination of the brief submitted by the attorneys, decides to pass on the plea, the full expectation here is that the claim will be denied. This expectation, of course, is not based on anything that has been said by any official of the State Department. It is based rather on the fact that the officials who are to pass on the plea to make a statement in advance of a judicial examination. It is expected the decision will be communicated to counsel before the public is informed.

### Adverse Action Forecast

The belief that the decision will be unfavorable to Mr. O'Callaghan is based rather on the inherent circumstances in the case, which are now a matter of general knowledge. In the first place, the attorneys who are now making the plea that the "seaman" mayor is a "political refugee" strained every effort to get the case under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and out of the jurisdiction of the Department of State. Secondly, the delay in filing the claim raises the question of "good faith," as it would have been clearly in order to raise the question when Mr. O'Callaghan first landed in the United States. Thirdly, no definite evidence has been adduced or can be adduced to support the claim that Mr. O'Callaghan was in danger of life or limb when he left Ireland, while there is his own sworn statement for the most part that he came to this country for a certain and very specific purpose, namely to testify before the Villard committee, and not to escape from the clutches of the "ruthless British authorities," as Messrs. Lawless and Doyle claim.

It is probable that the State Department may take up the plea with President Wilson before finally adjudicating it. It may be advisable to do this for several reasons. It would obviate an appeal to the President later on over the heads of State Department officials, and in any case the President has interested himself before in the O'Callaghan case. From what transpired at that time, it is not at all likely that President Wilson is inclined to look with favor on the activities of the Villard committee and its affiliated interests, much less to approve the gross incompetence whereby the statutes governing the entry of aliens to the United States were disregarded.

### Law Openly Disregarded

There is a probability that while the Department of State is considering this specific question involved in the plea for Mr. O'Callaghan, other matters of a kindred character may come in for an investigation. At the time that Mr. O'Callaghan was adjudged a "seaman," it was pointed out that there were in New York City several Sinn Fein leaders and accomplices who not only came into the United States without passports, but who were not even "seamen."

The disposition at the department is to take no cognizance at all of the O'Callaghan case.

### "Where is O'Callaghan?"

One official of the State Department was asked yesterday.

"Why do you ask me?" this official parried with a smile. "Go and ask the Department of Labor. He is their seaman."

## POLITICAL CRISIS IN SWEDEN CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—Hjalmar Branting, having informed the King that he could not form a new Cabinet, Admiral Lindman attempted the task, but also failed. The Liberal leader, Professor Eden, did no better. So a political Cabinet is considered impossible and it will be necessary to form a working government with, probably, Mr. Sydow as Premier.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE REPLIES TO CRITICS

British Premier Charges Building  
Trade Unions With Impeding  
Help for Unemployed—De-  
fends the Government Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—That unemployment was a world problem due to world causes, and that no one government by itself could find any panacea for it, the only real remedy being to get the industrial wheels going round again, was the opinion expressed by Sir Montague Barlow, Parliamentary Secretary to the Labor Minister, in replying to the resumed debate in the House of Commons today on the Clynes amendment to the address on the subject of unemployment.

Sir Montague said they must face the situation by palliatives, and various remedial measures, and that both the Labor Minister and himself were cordially sympathetic to the suggestion that each industry should be responsible for its own unemployed. There was, he stated, machinery under the Unemployment Insurance Act enabling such a proposal to be adopted.

Sir Donald Maclean said the workers of the country would not put up with the state of affairs which existed, and, in his judgment, the raising of the unemployed benefit to 18s. was insufficient. Sir Donald said the present troubles were caused by the government's "ghastly and extravagant" expenditure, and that hundreds of millions of pounds, which, he said, might have been in the pockets of the citizens, had been scattered over the world in useless, unproductive expenditure. Unless Britain's foreign policy was directed to securing peace throughout Europe and the world, there could be no hope for any increase in foreign trade.

### Higher Benefit Urged

James Wignall, Labor member for Gloucester, considered that unemployment benefit ought to be increased to 40s. Trade unions, he said, were quite prepared to deal with malingers if they were given a chance. He considered that unemployment, with its consequent poverty and destitution, was the breeding ground of Bolshevism, and no price was too great to pay to avoid revolution.

Speaking on the Clynes amendment to the address the Premier said the amendment asked for the right to work, but he would remind the Labor Party that there was plenty of work in the building trade if the trade unions would permit it to be done. The building trade was the only one he knew in which there was more work than workers, and the trade unions, who were demanding the right to work by legislation, were preventing the work being done.

### Building Unions Criticized

"I say it is a shame and a hypocrisy," declared the Premier with emphasis, amid loud Coalition cheers. The Premier was dealing with the position in central Europe, where there was, he said, great need of British manufactures, when he was met with considerable interruption from members of the Labor Party. To these he retorted: "Do let us drop these little platform tags and settle down as a great deliberative assembly to solve the problem as best we can."

The Premier repudiated the suggestion that nothing was being done to relieve the unemployed, as they were taxing themselves to the utmost limit of their resources to avert distress, and there had, he said, never been a great period of unemployment with less distress. Whereas, 13 years ago, there was no unemployment insurance, today there were 12,000,000 people who would be insured for 18s. per week. He did not say that 18s. was enough, but they should not say it was nothing, as that was neither fair nor honest.

Neither was it true to say they were allowing former service men to starve in the streets, for £40,000,000 had been spent in providing unemployment pay for them, which was a gigantic effort for any country to make. There had been, the Premier said, a great deal of talk of old and new worlds, "but do let them give the new world credit for what it is doing."

### CABINET POST IS DECLINED

ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida — Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois has definitely declined to be considered for Secretary of the Navy and will not be appointed to any post in the initial make-up of the next administration.

## SENATOR DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT'S COORDINATE POWER

William E. Borah, Demanding  
Right of Congress to Reduce  
Armaments, Declares His Own  
Independence of Party Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the course of a spectacular passage of arms in the United States Senate yesterday, notice was served on the country at large that the old sentiment of Progressive independence, untrammelled by party consideration, is once more keenly alert and has not been submerged or eliminated by the Republican landslide of last November.

The declaration of independence was pronounced by William E. Borah of Idaho, who, courteously, but none the less vigorously, told his Republican colleagues that he did not propose to subordinate his "judgment or his conscience," or to abdicate his functions as a Senator of the United States, in response to a "nod from the White House."

The Idaho Senator declared his respect for the President-elect, but challenged the theory put forward by McMill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, that the discussion of and the proposals for disarmament which Mr. Borah is sponsoring would "embarrass" Mr. Harding in the formulation of his own policies of international cooperation.

"I want to say now that in the four years ahead of us I have not the least intention of abdicating my judgment or my functions," Senator Borah retorted.

### Economies Demanded

The Borah declaration of independence was the culmination of a debate on national economies in which Senator Borah took a leading part, reviewing the world situation and charging that the only policy which the statesmanship of Congress could conceive was "tax more and more, appropriate more and more," while that body is not daring enough to cut down expenditures at the only point where effective cuts can be made without hurting the internal development of the country, namely in the naval and military establishment.

"If Congress delays and hampers the present development of the navy," said Senator McCormick, "it will confuse and hamper the President-elect in the discharge of the heaviest duty he has to perform. If we pause now in the building of our navy, we shall compound the difficulties of the new President in securing a general limitation of the armaments by sea or land, in removing certain dangers to our security and no less certain obstacles to the renewal of our commerce abroad and to the restoration of our property at home."

### Duty and Power of Congress

"How can it embarrass the President-elect for Congress to register its deliberate judgment on great issues?" the Idaho Senator demanded to know. "I cannot conceive of the embarrassment the Senator from Illinois speaks of. I can say with perfect sincerity that I have as much respect for the President-elect as the Senator from Illinois can possibly have, but the question of making appropriations of \$40,000,000 for naval construction alone is surely one within the jurisdiction of Congress, and action on which by Congress could not conceivably embarrass the President-elect."

"During the last eight years we have had it drummed into our ears that Congress bowed and kow-towed to the nod from the White House; that not only did Congress abdicate its judgment, but its functions. I want to say now that in the four years ahead of us I have not the least intention of abdicating either my judgment or my function."

"If the Republican Party is to advertise to the world that they do not dare to act on a matter of vital importance to the future of the human family, which is to have with the destiny of the world, that they have no judgment, no opinion, no conscience of their own until they have heard from the President-elect, then I want to declare now and finally that I shall be no party to such a policy."

### Plea for Halt in Naval Construction

"I have not suggested that the United States disarm while the rest of the world maintains its war equipment. Neither have I asked that our navy should be dismantled. I have merely suggested that the construction should cease until we know what we are building and whether we are spending this money on armaments which may prove ineffective and mere waste of money."

"The Senator from Illinois stated that those who reason thus are led astray by literary admirals. I shall read from one officer who will not be considered literary, but who is admittedly respected by his profession, namely Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske."

Thereupon Senator Borah read extracts from the testimony of Rear Admiral Fiske, in which the latter declared that the end of the day of the battleship was fast approaching.

"I am certain in my own mind that we do not know now what we are doing in regard to the navy," Senator Borah declared. "When we get the testimony of Admiral Sims from the

Naval Affairs Committee, I am sure he will not be found to differ widely from Admiral Flak. Is it not the part of wisdom to pay heed to such authorities?"

#### Financial Obligations

Earlier in the debate Senator Borah referred to the attempts being made to cut down appropriations. These attempts, he said, were futile while the United States and the world continued to support the incubus of heavier armaments.

"We are really appropriating more money than we did last year," said Mr. Borah. "Now that is madness. We have \$24,000,000,000 of public debt. We have \$4,000,000,000 of current expenses and we have \$2,000,000,000 of deficit. This public debt is a greater menace than that we faced during the war. This burden is resting like a mortgage in everlasting danger of foreclosure. It is multiplying from year to year and from day to day, and no real effort has been made or is being made to reduce it.

"And we are cutting this and that while we hesitate to cut where cutting will avail. We have now \$400,000,000 authorized. They will cost \$400,000,000 each. The annual naval appropriation bill carries \$900,000,000 on account of construction. By making this appropriation we are practically sealing the expenditure of \$640,000,000, although at the moment some of the ships have not gone beyond 2 to 5 per cent of construction.

#### Statement of Policy Demanded

"I have put forward two propositions. One is to cease construction for a brief period until we know what we are doing. The other is to get a conference of the powers. You are indisposed to carry out those propositions. All right; I do not complain that you differ with me. But show me your program. If mine is not the right one, I demand that you show me that you have some policy or some program. What! Has the Republican Party lost its cunning that it cannot conceive of any policy but taxing and appropriating more money?"

Senator Borah dwelt at some length on the industrial and economic dislocation throughout the world, and urged the need of retrenchment in order to bring about stability and to safeguard civilization from "revolution." He pointed out that there are more than 3,000,000 people unemployed in the United States and that there is an equal number in Great Britain, and in the face of that condition, urged the folly and wastefulness and the danger of national expenditures on non-productive enterprises.

#### INJUSTICE DONE BY FILM COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—This office learned yesterday of an incident illustrating the manner in which picture producers and the sake of getting a "good picture," disregard common propriety, an incident showing how this disregard can hinder even such a necessary undertaking as the Chinese famine fund.

Recently a film company sent its camera men to the Chinese district in this city to take a picture representing Chinese kidnapping girls. The actors playing the Chinese were three Japanese. This so incensed the Chinese of the district that a vigorous riot resulted. The film men fled. The three Japanese were taken to a hospital and five Chinese were arrested but released later.

A representative of the Chinese wrote a letter of protest to Mayor John F. Hylan and to the National Board of Motion Picture Review. The letter deprecates the incident as an illustration of the falsity of a picture purporting to show the crimes of "Chinatown."

Mayor Hylan referred the letter to the superintendent of police. The Board of Review replied that it sympathized with the Chinese viewpoint, that it had called the matter to the attention of the motion picture producers, and that it should not be forgotten that some films had done great credit to the Chinese.

#### TWO TEXAS MEMBERS SHOUT DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One of the wildest upsurges seen in the House of Representatives in years occurred yesterday with a sensational attack on Representative Thomas L. Blanton, by Texas Democrat W. Summers, both Texas Democrats. When Mr. Blanton sought to reply, the members, Democrats and Republicans alike, howled him down and several times the life was passed.

The uproar began when Mr. Summers sent to the desk to be read a letter Mr. Blanton had written Texas editors saying members of Congress were attempting to raid the Treasury through salary increases; that he alone had prevented, and that the press of the country should jump to the wheel to prevent, the grab. Mr. Summers charged that Mr. Blanton knew his statement was false.

#### KANSAS MINE BOARD MEMBERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Alexander Howat, head of District 14, United Mine Workers, and the members of his district board, except Thomas Harvey, secretary, have been sentenced to serve a year in jail for contempt of court. They were charged with calling a strike in two mines in the coal district of Kansas in violation of an injunction order issued by Judge A. J. Curnan of Crawford County.

In order to give Mr. Howat time to perfect his appeal to the Supreme Court, the men were released. They are to give bond for \$2000 each while their appeals are pending.

#### INDUSTRIES URGE REDUCTION OF TAX

British Chancellor of Exchequer Asked to Reduce Income Tax in Addition to Stopping the Excess Profits Duty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Many and varied expressions of relief are voiced by leaders of British industries at the removal of the excess profits duty, but it is felt in responsible quarters that this action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not go far enough and efforts were made yesterday through the Federation of British Industries to induce the Chancellor to grant an immediate and more far-reaching scheme of relief by a substantial reduction in the income tax, but Mr. Chamberlain stands fast and will make no further concession in the coming budget.

Although the removal of the excess profits duty is felt to be a great step that will ultimately afford considerable relief, it was pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by R. T. Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries, that trade must still be held at a disadvantage, offering a large outstanding liability in respect of the excess profits duty incurred in previous years. (Only 10 per cent of the excess profits duty incurred in any one year need be paid that year; the remainder may be spread over two or more of the following years.) Many firms, it was stated, will be hard put to it for the next two years to free themselves finally from their excess profits duty liabilities. Meantime, according to the present state of affairs, they will become accountable for income tax on the whole of their profits, taken on a three years' average.

#### Small Profits Foreshadowed

Industry as a whole, Mr. Nugent said, has passed the high tide of prosperity, and an extraordinary and sudden depression has set in, so that profits for the next financial year in many cases will probably average less than one-third of the profits estimated on the three years' average, on which income tax is levied, so that this tax, which is 30 per cent, will probably on this account amount to 100 per cent or more on current earnings, and this during a period when heavy arrears of the excess profits duty, combined with continuance of the 5 per cent corporation tax, must also be met. Mr. Nugent stated that members of the Federation of British Industries, although gratified with the Chancellor's promise that no other form of direct taxation on industry should take the place of the excess profits duty, look with grave anxiety on the immediate future in view of these outstanding and prospective liabilities, and this at a time when continental competitors are enjoying a scale of taxation that, compared with the British, is absurdly low. Therefore, he said, it amounts to this: that while trade is at its lowest, the Exchequer will still be able to demand arrears of excess profits duty as well as income tax based on the results of some of the most prosperous trade years.

#### Appeal for Reducing Burdens

Mr. Nugent said that it was the considered opinion of the Federation of British Industries, that some effective step should be taken that will tend to reduce the burden of taxation, not only on those that have made large profits in the past few years, but on the community as a whole, and the most effective means for accomplishing this end would be by reducing the rate of the income tax. This, he said, would not only increase the purchasing power of the nation, but would also restore hope and activity to many small firms who earn taxable incomes, and to whom the present burdens prove almost unbearable.

In conclusion, he said: "It is the view of leaders of British industry that only by following a policy of reduced taxation will trade be enabled to revive, industry to liquidate the arrears of taxation, and the nation to cope successfully with the present stage of depression."

With the object of discussing these questions, a deputation from the Federation of British Industries was received at the House of Commons by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday. Sir Peter Rylands, president of the federation, introduced the deputation and laid the above-mentioned facts before the Chancellor.

#### Finance Minister's Reply

Mr. Chamberlain in reply reviewed the world situation as to exchange, competition and inflation, and showed that these matters were not within the control of the government. As to the criticism of the federation regarding the three years' average assessment of income for income tax, he pointed out that manufacturers had had the advantage of the three years' average during a period of steadily rising profits, and he showed by figures that, from 1914 to 1921, £830,000,000 additional would have been paid on the basis of assessment on the preceding year, instead of the three years' average. Mr. Chamberlain concluded he would like nothing better than to make a general revision of the income tax if that were possible, but he could go no further than the relief outlined in his Birmingham speech by abolishing the excess profits duty.

#### NORTH CAROLINA CROP PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Trucking on a much larger scale than heretofore is contemplated by a considerable number of eastern North

Carolina farmers. The repeated advice given the planters by the state agricultural board is bearing fruit, and food and feed crops will have a leading place on the planting program of many of them this spring. A record acreage will be planted to corn.

#### AGREEMENT LIKELY IN RAILWAY ISSUE

British Government's Proposal of Inquiry Into Irish Shooting Affair Has Been Accepted by the Engineers' Leader

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The threatened railway strike is not likely to mature, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The executives of the two main railway unions conferred yesterday and today on the question of the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on the shooting of two railwaymen at Mallow, in Ireland, and J. H. Thomas of the National Union of Railwaymen again raised the question with Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon. Sir Hamar stated that the railwaymen could be represented through their solicitor.

The main objection of the railwaymen to the proposed inquiry is that it will be a military inquiry, but John Bromley of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who launched the strike threat to compel a public inquiry, is now veering to the point where he considers the admission of a legal representative to the military inquiry might be sufficient to satisfy the executive of the society. The meeting of this executive at Leeds yesterday did not reach any decision, but the Crewe branch of Mr. Bromley's union held a meeting which voted against the strike.

#### Unsuitable Time for Strike

A strike at the present time would, of course, be disastrous for Labor in view of the ever-growing unemployment, and the Prime Minister is said to have been always ready to take issue with Labor should any step be taken by the labor unions which bears the hall-mark of direct action. In fact, it is felt in well-informed parliamentary circles that any attempt at direct action would be the signal for an appeal to the country, and that, while scarcely welcoming such an opportunity, Mr. Lloyd George would promptly place the issue before the people in a general election. Labor might return to the House slightly strengthened, but, in general, the effect of menacing the government and country by direct action to secure political ends would be to return the Coalition Government with a mandate to suppress such action with all means in the power of the government.

#### Labor Views Modified

On this account, Mr. Bromley has no doubt been compelled by the logic of events and the persuasion of the parliamentary Labor group to somewhat modify his first firm stand. He now announces that he has written to the Prime Minister asking for further information respecting the nature of the inquiry into the Mallow shooting. If the reply does not open up any avenue for reconsideration, then, he states, the strike will be called.

It is supposed that, if the strike should take place, it would occur probably on Sunday, but everything points to the fact that, while Mr. Bromley is disappointed that British justice has not asserted itself on the floor of the House of Commons, he will accept the inquiry and endeavor to have the members of his union at Mallow appear and give the evidence which, up to date, they have refused to do.

#### SINN FEINER WRITES TO THE LEGISLATORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Eamonn de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, has addressed a letter to the individual members of the House of Commons, which is headed: "Dall Eireann, General Secretariat," and dated February 12, bringing to their notice certain facts regarding the troops in Ireland, so that they may not disclaim responsibility on the plea of ignorance. Not only are the troops waging an unjust war upon the Irish people, but they are carrying it out in a manner contrary to all rules of civilized warfare, he states. He enumerates some eight items in this category, of which he alleges they have been guilty, ranging from torture of prisoners, murders, outrages, flogging, destruction of factories and houses, to the enforcement of "crawling" and similar humiliating and degrading orders.

The Irish people, he states, are a free people, and acknowledge no right to dominion over them on the part of the British executive, the British Legislature, or the British people, and they are engaged in lawful efforts to defend this sacred right. De Valera complains of the practice of carrying hostages, who, he alleges, are shot by the unit with which they are traveling direct action. The letter concludes: "These things are done because it is your will they should be done. If you will otherwise, they would cease. It is you and not your troops who are primarily responsible."

#### SCHOOLS TO STUDY GERMAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The study of German, barred from the schools of Washington in 1917 through action of Congress, will be resumed next year. The board of education yesterday announced that it had approved textbooks to be used.

#### VON TIRPITZ ENTERS NAVAL DISCUSSION

Former German Naval Commander Declares Long-Range Ships Must Remain the Foundation of Navies in the Future

SAINT BLASIE, Baden (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Battleships won the world war and will win future wars, in the opinion of Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of the Navy and father of the submarine warfare of the historic struggle.

England, Japan and the United States recognized the fact, he said in the course of an interview, that in a world struggle for supremacy outside of Europe, land forces would be secondary. He asserted that such a struggle must necessarily be one of sea supremacy, but added that the sort of maritime forces to be constructed, in the light of the experiences of the latest war, was a great open question.

"There was no decisive action between the opposing fleets during the world war," he said, "because, in misapprehending the political situation and poorly assessing the inherent power of the German fleet, the Berlin Government did not risk it during the decisive first years of the conflict. When the favorable time for naval action was past, England had to suffer directly only from German submarines. Against them she had no preparation. In reality, the war, so far as the sea was concerned, was won by the English high seas fleet, and the verdict could have been reversed only through battleships."

#### Little Patience With Controversy

Admiral von Tirpitz said he had little patience with the controversy now raging in England over the submarine and surface warfare, and declared it was largely due to a lack of information among the many disputants, a conflict of personal interests, and a "desire on the part of the English Cabinet to keep the world ignorant of the real official views."

"While submarine engines had become somewhat stronger, and the boats were more enduring," he said, "the Germans, in the main, carried on their submarine campaign for years with virtually the same craft they perfected in 1913. Further development of the submarine will be much hampered until an efficient and uniform motor can be developed for traveling above and below the surface. After this is solved, there will be a question whether a vessel fitted for underwater traveling can, in the long run, compete in general performance with a surface vessel. I believe the ship constructor will think the surface warship will always show a better general performance."

The necessity for greater protection of the submarine against torpedoes and the superiority of artillery fire through the air, as contrasted with attacking under water, were discussed by the Admiral. "If the artillery project title maintains its superiority among naval arms, in spite of the torpedo," he said, "one cannot see why battleships and smaller vessels should become obsolete all at once."

#### Value of Battleship

"The construction and numerical proportions of the submarine arm of the service will change with technical progress, but at present there is no reason whatever to consider the battleship out of date as a concentrator of power on the water. The submarine has merely been added to the older naval forces, and will be found in all navies in greater numbers. In the same way counter-devices invented during the war will be perfected, but changes will be more gradual than the fanatical protagonists of the submarine expect."

"There are fools in my country who reproach me with not having built hundreds of submarines at the outbreak of the war at the expense of battleship construction. These people forget that, although Robert Fulton built a submarine more than 100 years ago and great hopes were placed in it as a weapon for fighting England, technical progress had not gone so far as to provide an effective long-range boat at the opening of the conflict. "Of long-range boats, which alone mattered, and which will matter even more in the future, Germany owned, as regards quantity and quality, more than the other navies of the world combined."

#### LABOR CONDITIONS ON PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The investigation of the industrial department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce into unemployment has resulted in a report which shows the situation, as compared with the past, to be very satisfactory. Industrial department canvassed 26 manufacturing establishments, employing 19,230 workers in 1920. These same factories on January 1, 1921, employed 16,385, a decrease of 2,845, or slightly over 12 per cent. The metal trades decrease is 8 per cent; foods products, 3 per cent; textiles, 45 per cent; miscellaneous trades, 18 per cent. The report of some commercial houses shows a reduction in office force. The large department stores show employment normal. Dyeing and

cleaning establishments and laundries, in which many hundreds of workers are employed, report conditions normal, with no decrease in the number engaged. The same condition prevails in the baking trade, the sixth largest industry in San Francisco. Employers interviewed, when asked their opinions as to the future, are optimistic.

#### STATUS OF ISLAND OF YAP UNCHANGED

Mandate Covering North Pacific Islands Held by State Department Not to Include Control of Communications Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department has received, but will not make public, the draft form of the mandate for the North Pacific Islands formerly belonging to Germany, awarded to Japan and approved by the Council of the League of Nations on December 17 last. The text was not communicated officially to this government, but it was made clear at the department yesterday that the United States does not recognize the mandate as covering the Island of Yap, and it appears also that among the allied nations themselves there is a difference of opinion concerning the exact status of Yap.

From the attitude of the Republican leaders in the Senate, it is believed the incoming administration will uphold the contentions of the State Department respecting Yap, and that the United States will continue not to recognize the Japanese mandate as not covering Yap until assurances are given in conformity with the understanding claimed to have been reached by President Wilson with the Supreme Council at Paris to the effect that Yap should be at the free and equal disposal of all nations as a communications base.

Japan, it is understood, is holding to the letter of the mandate form. The outlook is that protracted negotiations will be necessary before the question of Yap is settled, and there are present appearances that it will figure in the question of mandates generally raised by the protests of the United States Government regarding the oil development of Mesopotamia under the British mandate.

It was asserted authoritatively yesterday that approval by the Council of the League of Nations of the mandate form for Mesopotamia would not change the position of the United States, and it is the understanding of State Department officials that the next Administration will continue the policy of this government respecting equal rights for American nationals in the exploitation of the oil and other resources of Mesopotamia. The State Department has addressed each of the governments represented on the Council of the League, but it was said that this government will not address the Council of the League.

#### MARNE MEMORIAL GIFT FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The memorial to be given by America to France, to commemorate the victory of the Marne, will be erected in a prominent position in the Porte Maillot, near the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, a position corresponding to that of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Models of the proposed gift are being prepared.

This gift is the free-will offering of 4,000,000 individuals, who contributed \$280,000, largely through school children, according to the announcement made by Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the committee.

#### RIZAL DAY OBSERVANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Filipino of Honolulu observed Rizal Day with a parade, in which there were numerous floats depicting Philippine patriotic occasions, incidents in the life of Jose Rizal, and representing Philippine aspirations. In the addresses by Filipinos, which were delivered at an assembly in the Palace grounds after the parade, only one direct reference to Filipino independence was made, and this a very brief one.

#### RAILROAD TO IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Expenditure of about \$2,000,000 in track extensions and new bridges in this city is planned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which proposes to increase its freight facilities here.

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#### COOPERATION FOR CITIZENSHIP URGED

William R. Moss of Chicago Tells Boston Chamber of Commerce of Duties of Business Men in Interests of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Business men must step out beyond their own affairs and take up the problems of developing Americans, educating every man, woman and child to an appreciation of the opportunities, privileges and duties of citizenship, unless they want to pay the price of chaos, declared William R. Moss, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, in an address at an assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Quoting from William Z. Foster's book on syndicalism, Mr. Moss declared that true Americans must awake to the fact that "35,000 paid speakers have been going about the country preaching the doctrines of the downfall of the government."

"There are certain fundamentals," Mr. Moss said, "upon which our problems of today rest—fundamentals that we must not ignore. The business of government must have our constant, intelligent attention and there is no substitute for eternal vigilance. Let men deride the statement, but the fact remains that faith and sentiment direct the course of world destiny. Mankind acts only fitfully for the general good, and then only in the face of seeming emergency. Yet the masses can be safely trusted to do the right thing for the common good, given the truth to work from."

"The government as a national problem calls for broad policies and must meet the composite need and satisfy the composite demand. Do not forget that the forces opposed to the general good are constantly organized and active. The law of compensation still persists and a self-governing citizenship must obtain."

#### Power of Government

From these fundamental facts Mr. Moss developed his address, pointing out that every one wants a task to perform and a home. But, he declared, in order that people may have these there must be a power that will say that the other man has rights that must be respected. And this power is called government. This power is expressed by man," Mr. Moss went on, "to express the general rules of the game. We must, then, have the resolute action that says that so long as the rules exist there is a power to protect you and me, and that power is supreme. This requires eternal vigilance, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. There is no need to question whether liberty should be maintained."

"The day has come when men are not ashamed to say that they are men of faith and men of idealism. Show me a man who has built up a great business and I will show you, perhaps somewhere in the background, an ideal. Look through history and you will find it exemplified. We need not forget that there must be clear thinking and study, but sentiment should be there. Few, perhaps, have the opportunity or the training to be able to see in the large and to analyze down to where the individual comes into the scheme. But we learned a lesson in the war. We learned that when the call was made in the mill towns of New England, in the states of the old confederacy, in the valleys of the Rockies or on the Pacific slopes, there was no hesitant answer to the threat against the job, the home, the government, the life."

"The job is a continuing one. We must allow men time to be advised and then give them more time to make up their mind so that when they act they may act resolutely. It is the unseen, not the seen, that rules the world. Ideas are right but they must be weighed in the open."

#### Syndicalism Arraigned

Asking the audience how many among them knew who is William Z. Foster, Mr. Moss obtained a proportionately small response. Then he read from a digest of the book on syndicalism, a digest which, he said, he had prepared thinking that it would be

read. He pointed out that the book declares as fundamental that there will be no state. He called attention to the attitude taken in the pamphlet that employers of labor and men of means are "robbers and thieves from whom property should be taken without remuneration, that religion should be abolished and that the ideas which underlie our systems of benevolence and philanthropy, whether personal or governmental, are wrong."

"This is a real danger," Mr. Moss declared. "For the past two years it has been impossible to investigate these people and get the report to Washington without their being warned. There are 35,000 paid speakers preaching the doctrines of the downfall of the government. There is hardly a community, and few educational institutions that have not been subjected to this."

#### NEW STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS

National Convention Begins a Movement to Compel Better Preparation for Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A definite Americanization program providing not only for the teaching of the language and customs of the United States to newcomers from other lands, but also for the more fundamental training of Americans themselves in the understanding of what freedom really means, based on the country's history, was adopted by the American Federation of Teachers at its fourth national convention recently in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The convention also put itself on record as opposed to military training and in favor of participation by teachers in school management and affiliation of American teachers' unions with some international body, according to Henry R. Linville, president of the New York Teachers' Union. "The main contribution made by the convention was its decision that the standards of education," said Mr. Linville to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Standards are usually set by educational authorities, but we feel that they have not been effected, so the teachers' union will establish higher standards itself and will require all teachers to come up to them. Hereafter the union will charter no group of teachers unless three-fifths of those who apply have two years of training beyond the high school."

"This is the beginning of our movement to compel better preparation for the work of teaching. As this proves successful, we shall go on to ask elimination of the differential between grade and high school teachers; that is, we shall ask that teachers' salaries be based upon their training, equipment and license, not upon the grade which they teach. That will prevent ambitious grade teachers taking positions for which they may not be qualified, merely to get larger salaries, and so will put a stop to the constant emigration from the elementary schools of good elementary teachers."

"Then, when the salary differential is removed, it will be necessary to evaluate the work all along the line from primary school to the college in order that the burdens may be equalized. Such reforms as these cannot be made under the present system in which the idea seems to be to get the most out of the teacher without reference to quality."

"The teachers' union wants to provide better teaching, to give better service to the public, to feel that democratic ideals must prevail in the schools. It is emphasizing this more at present than the need for higher salaries."



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## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

H. E. The Dhoby

Blue sky unbroken by a single cloud, ranges of snow-topped mountains, stretches of emerald green. In the foreground the river swirling, gurgling, rushing, bringing with it huge logs of timber, breaking away the already undermined banks which fall into the water with a "plop," for the snows are melting.

In a pool sheltered from the main downrush are twenty or thirty dhobies up to their knees in the water. Each stands, swinging and banging his goods upon a flat stone, and as he swings he chants a little song, then as the long-suffering garments come in contact with the stone he gives forth a grunt of satisfaction or is it of revenge?

For these acts of violence conducted, according to the "bookum" or order of the cantonment magistrate, in this spot allotted solely to the cantonment dhobies, the Sahibs pay monthly the sum of two rupees, for the place is clean and the current keeps the water pure.

Your recollections of the inestimable dhoby may bring to you perchance memories of a Bearer flying foot across your compound waving your shirt, which at the eleventh hour he has rescued from the hands of the gentleman in question, and which should have been already fully equipped with links and studs, and waiting only to be placed over the angust head; or be you of the feminine gender, you may bethink you of rents in sheets and table linen, of handkerchiefs bereft of hemstitch and lace borders, of garments which left you as dresses and returned as balloons!

Verily a dhoby can be a great sinner and his facility for disguising his thoughts by his speech beggars description; but although these undeniable shortcomings apply to the many, there lingers with me the memory of a gentle man, tall and lean, his face deeply furrowed, great brown eyes long lashed, shaggy brows, and a mustache of a blackness which, alas, betrayed the use of dye! His feet were slender and beautiful and on the second toe of each was a silver ring fattened by much wear.

His spotless clothing consisted of a draped loin cloth bordered with rose pink, over which he wore a little white shirt all up the sides and finely and exquisitely embroidered by hand. His shaven head was concealed by a huge snowy puggaree dexterously folded, and from his ears depended two gold rings.

I can see him striding through the compound, his feet shod in native slippers, his back slightly bent to bear the great bundle of clean things, while behind him trotted his son, the little dhoby, whose duty it was to carry the "stater" (station), a native-made implement, cunningly fashioned of two thick sheets of brass between which ran a little perforated brass gallery and surmounted by a much curved wooden handle. When they reach the back veranda the little boy puts down his iron and squats by its side in the dust till it is time to fill it with red-hot charcoal. The dhoby man discards his shoes and enters the bungalow barefooted and silent but for the crackling of the bamboo matting beneath his feet. In a few minutes he has spread out the contents of his bundle and as he makes a low obeisance tells me in the vernacular that "all things are ready." The table napkins are his especial pride. There are the "sub se atcha wallahs," the "toratcha wallahs," the "atcha wallahs," and the "purahua wallahs," which being interpreted means the above all good ones, the rather good ones, the good ones, and the old ones. He goes patiently through the long line, each article with his graceful hands and replacing it with a sort of tenderness.

At last I dismiss him with "All is correct, you may go," but he remains. I see his toes begin to work up and down and I know that he has something portentous to say. I pay no attention but he is not to be put off. His toes twiddle with increasing vigor, then he begins to hear the silence no longer he gives a little cough. There is no escape.

"What is it, Dhoby?" I say at last. "Memahib, I have a small petition." "Petition? All right, what is it?" "Memahib, the soap of the other Memahib is not good, it is not as the Memahib's."

"Yes, it is, Dhoby, I told Bailey Memahib that for washing the most beautiful things you like to have Sun-light soap melted and put in a jam pot like I do and she said she had given it to you exactly like mine."

"Memahib," he answered, "it is not good, the number is different. I will show to your honor." He disappears but returns in a moment carrying a jam pot filled with soap lathered, Cross & Blackwell.

"Look, Memahib, the number is different; it is not as your honor's." It was not. Did not my jam pot bear the label of Southwell?

"I will speak with the other Memahib," I answer sympathetically. "Of your honor's kindness," he replies, then putting his hand to his forehead and bowing his head he bids, "Salaam Memahib, I have leave to depart."

He slips away as noiselessly as he came, but no sooner does he reach the compound than a low but voluble buzz of conversation ensues.

The advent of the dhoby causes a sort of gain day in the establishment, the Bearer ransacks the Sahib's room and all tussore silk washing suits and other apparel which is even slightly creased is handed over to the dhoby to be ironed. The ayah in the meantime, collects the Memahib's linen frocks and dresses for the same process. On occasions the ayah's voice is heard in decided but restrained tones upbraiding the dhoby for, behold, minute particles of the red hot charcoal have slipped through the sterner and falling on the Memahib's dress have burnt tiny little holes and caused, as the ayah afterwards informed me, "very trouble." When the possessions of the Sahib and the Memahib are considered "teek" there comes a general futter in the compound. Servants fly hither and thither while the dhoby distributes to them their freshly washed and much starched garments. Then follows a calm, each has retired



He strides through the compound, bearing the clean things

to his godown from whence to emerge a few minutes later spotless, crackling and resplendent.

## THE CONCERT PARTY OF LONG AGO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandfather was very fond of music, and when we went to stay with him, which was not very often, because the journey from Northumberland, where Archdeacon Sharp was our neighbor, to Fulham, where Grandfather lived, was at best a six days' journey, we had our fill. We, too, were well trained enough, girls and boys, seeing that once a week at the least we went to the Archdeacon's house at Rothbury to take our part in the singing which went on there every day. Mr. Shield of London, opera fame would join us often, playing upon the viola that he afterward bequeathed to the King, and for which His Majesty nobly insisted upon paying Mrs. Shield to its full value; a religious man was he, a father in Israel even then, and would bid us sing with all our hearts, "to add to our only earthly happiness, and to prepare us to bear a cheerful part hereafter," and to us children it was a delight and joy to bear our parts in these Madrigal meetings, and to talk and laugh with Granville Sharp, who spent his life and substance on the cause of the poor slaves, and was withal all fire and sweetness, a man after our own heart.

Well, when first we went to Grandfather at Fulham, it was all music, both vocal and instrumental, and we had concerts out of doors in his fair apple orchard, singing and playing with all our hearts. Three years later we went again; what was our joy to find the Sharps our neighbors there also. Mr. William Sharp, one of the Archdeacon's 14 children, lived in Fulham, and having an open heart and a good house, loved to see his family about him. He had a large built, too, for water parties, and upon this barge we would go up and down the river, which here is broad and pleasant between its green banks, and sing and play with all our hearts. My grandfather's friend and neighbor, Mr. Zoffany, of the Royal Academy, hath painted them all aloft with their instruments, and a fine family piece it is, in my opinion, and far above those lumpy pictures of common artists, in which all the members of a family are set side by side without purpose or unity. Grandfather admired this piece mightily, and was heartily glad when the good Sharps—none ever spoke of them, they say, without "good" before their name—asked us to join them in their promenades upon the Thames.

Rough Watermen Listened And a mighty pretty scene it was, and won much attention from those that took the air upon the river banks; and even the rough watermen of Chiswick and Hammersmith—for we got not far afield, so heavy was the barge—would hush their ribaldry with "Here they be comin'" when our vessel passed by. They say the famous Mr. Gainsborough so loved music that he would give any time and money to obtain fine instruments such as Mr. Fischer's lute; but he cannot have set more store by such things than his good Archdeacon and his family.

One gift had Mr. Granville Sharp at which we all marvelled—he played upon two flutes at once, ductile even, a feat which more than one hath declared to be impossible, though he would show the doubter that it could be done, and Mr. Zoffany hath set him down with his two flutes in the family piece aforesaid. And it added mightily to the effect of our concerts, to hear him playing his two parts, while his good father looked up from his violoncello to nod and smile approval.

What music did we play? Mr. Handel's, of course, and Dr. Arne's, whose airs from his opera of "Artaxerxes" set Haydn marveling that such music could be written in England—and his Shakespeare songs, "Where the Bee Sucks," "Thou Soft-Flowing Avon," and "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," were prime favorites with us all. And since these songs had not always the full accompaniments that our orchestra required, the Sharps had set all their own parts, so that we sang to fuller harmonies than their composer had dreamt of.

We would sing at sight, too, a thing by which the Archdeacon set much store. One of us, perhaps, had gone to the opera the night before—I did once, I know, and sat by Dr. Burney and the famous Miss Fanny that wrote "Evelina," and mighty pleasant people they were—and would bring home some new air, and we would all write out our parts and sing together, till the roof rang again; for upon the river we sang only what we knew, for the good of our neighbors.

His Library of Music So that these visits to London—for we paid yet a third while my grandfather was at Fulham—were times of joy and refreshment to us all, and helped us, when we came north again, to carry on our music with more pleasure to our neighbors and ourselves. And when I see and hear of evenings—evenings do I say? nay, whole days and nights—spent over cards in heat and agitation, I thank my grandfather and his friends and ours, the dear Sharps, that he taught us a better way to entertain our friends and ourselves. He had a library of old music too, works of Queen Elizabeth's day and the next age, and had a mighty fancy for the songs of Mr. Orlando Gibbons, Mr. Harry Lawes and Mr. Purcell, whom in his youth in London, he had known; and these old composers were his constant friends. He would write out their songs for us in our modern notation, and we would copy the parts each for himself; so that we had rarities of our concert nights that would draw the virtuosos and cognoscenti for miles around. And one day he came upon a rare volume with the songs of Mr. Campion, in a little bookseller's shop upon Newcastle quay (he loved all booksellers for the sake of the great and good Dr. Johnson, whose father's stall at Uxeter he had known in bygone years). These songs he came to value almost above the rest, and when Mr. Archdeacon Sharp came in one night he was ravished with what we sang, and said we had no such poets now, and that the words of a song should be as fine as the setting, a thing which our modern composers were but apt to forget.

And now that I have written these few lines for love of the past, and to show my children what manner of man their grandfather was, I seem to hear again these concerts of old days and our voices singing together; and I bid the children get out the old scores, and let me hear again the songs I loved, and that for love of me, they too have learned to play and sing.

## THE GREAT FALLS OF THE ORANGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

More than twice as high as Niagara and higher than the Victoria Falls, the Great Falls of the Orange River form a unique feature of South Africa's physical conformation. Hitherto the difficulties of traversing the rugged desert country in the midst of which they are situated have kept them somewhat in the background of geographical knowledge. One of the comparatively few Europeans who have seen them at close quarters is Mr. F. C. Cornell, who has made several expeditions along the lower reaches of the Orange River during the last 12 years. Lecturing recently before the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, he conveyed to them a vivid impression of the awe-inspiring grandeur of the falls and the wild character of their surroundings.

When Mr. Cornell first visited the falls, some 200 miles of desolate sandy country had to be traversed. Today they are within moderate distance of the railway which was built during the war to connect the railways of the Union of South Africa with those of Germany's former colony in South West Africa. There is no permanent dwelling near the falls, but a Dutch farmer who knows more about them than any other man, can usually be found in the neighborhood, living in a canvas hut. A guide is absolutely necessary, for access to the falls is both difficult and dangerous, and can only be made when the river is low. Above the actual cataract the river, split up by numerous islands into various channels, is almost a mile in width. Several of these channels have to be crossed before an open bowlder-strewn space is reached, leading to a chaos of huge granite monoliths the size of houses, risen and shattered and piled upon each other in the wildest confusion. A rift in this labyrinth of granite suddenly reveals the edge of a profound chasm, over the farther lip of which the huge, muddy volume of the Orange hurries in one stupendous spout, barely 20 yards wide, down a precipice with a drop of nearly 400 feet.

Mr. Cornell said that in spite of their great height the falls do not compare for beauty or volume—in the dry season, at any rate—with either Niagara or the Victoria Falls. He foresees the day when there will be safe bridges over the side channels and visitors will be given an opportunity of gazing on what no one has yet seen at close quarters—the Orange River in flood, filling not only the main channel which it has worn in the solid granite, but spreading, all over the lip of the dark abyss.



Alas, he had been crossed

back and around and then re-enters the main channel, as every one to whom we have related the incident since has most kindly informed us. Grateful as we have always been for this posterior advice, we, my wife and I, at this time when the incident was in full process, had no means of foreseeing that all of our acquaintances were going to be so unanimously expert in pointing out a measure which would have solved our difficulty without our ado. But not being even thus moderately gifted, my procedure was to go to the horses' heads to see if by any extreme possibility a forward turn might be executed in such a narrow place. I decided to try, precarious as it was, just for the sake of doing something. Here was the night coming upon us, and the complete arrival of darkness would compel cancellation of the return drive until morning. And the back—well, we had been generally but firmly told that noon before starting that this hack was the ranch manager's own and only means of leaving for the city at the crack of dawn the next morning upon important business.

The near horse being on the outside of the turn, moved amiably enough, but the "off" animal had to be shouldered and overbalanced by the other before deigning to budge. Ah! it could be seen with half an eye what had happened—he had been crossed! He had been asked to do something he did not fancy! The efforts of the rest of us could not get him fully around headed for home; nevertheless we had now turned enough so

## WHOA!

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"That off horse is balky. You go telling him to do something he doesn't fancy, and you might as well hop out and submit to a sojourn like unto that of Jacob for Rachel, seven years upon seven," warned the college-bred cowboy foreman of Star Ranch, New Mexico, as my wife and I started out for a drive upon a Fourth of July afternoon, in a desperate attempt to do something in the way of celebration, in this land of no trolleys, no beach attractions, no ball games, fireworks, parades nor community pageants.

To make sure that we did not fail to catch every word that he shot after us, Foreman Balch rapidly raised his voice, so that his last words, "seven years upon seven," came to us as a shout, distant and emphatic. "Well, I guess if what Mr. Balch said is true—the horse balking only when crossed—we can just about choose when and where he shall execute his balk for the satisfying of our patriotic enthusiasm," I broke out musily.

We sped on at a happy rate, leaving the beaten road after the first two or three miles, to cut our own trail across the unmarked sands and unbroken grass blades. We traversed a considerable distance of ground abounding in treacherous holes, some of them big enough to swallow up a horse. We dove down into and across a dry river bed. We arrived at Gibraltar-faced Gaviland without hitch or balk.

We tied the horses to a scrub cedar tree on the brink of a gulch and on a jutting piece of ground so that there was a 30-foot drop straight down on almost three sides. We left the horses standing quiet and content, and "shinnayed" up Old Gaviland. And when we "shinnayed" back down at the approach of sunset, the hack and horses were as motionless as though painted upon the sands and rocks.

The sun was just disappearing as I untied the horses and we boarded the hack. What next? Why, naturally, more accustomed to New England than to western horses, I called upon our dumb friends to "back." The pear horse picked up his head slightly, and that was all.

I pulled on the reins and shouted determinedly for them to back up. My success would have been fully as apparent had the reins been attached to Old Gaviland itself. Funny those horses did not seem to understand what "back up" meant! How were we to get out of it? To dive into the precipitous gulch would be superbly spectacular but tremendously rash, and, incidentally, there was no motion picture director present to offer us a little fortune for the performing of such a professional act. The gulch dropped down in front and closely upon the left and upon the right. It appeared impossible to turn around without backing first.

Of course, we could have very easily unhitched the horses and pulled the

that we could easily drive off. Again we boarded the hack, amidst an ever deepening twilight.

The good horse obeyed my "giddap," but the "off" one responded not. He was balky! We were now having our own special Fourth of July entertainment! The animal's forward feet were braced in obdurate refusal. What was to be done? I did not know. I employed every variation and adaptation of giddap. I tried to drive, and tried to lead, first in one way and then another, until I could think of no more.

I stood still in silence. Here we were, wanting that horse to move with all the desire we had in us. Here was the "off" horse acting as though we had bidden him to hold his ground with all the might he possessed. We were insisting upon giddap. He, with equal fortitude, was exemplifying whoa.

Evidently, he supposed he was doing just the opposite to what we wished. And he was! I will concede it. But, obviously, the first thing that we demanded of that horse was to be a friend to man. Could this be effected within the 10 minutes now left between deep shadow and darkness?

Of a sudden the thought came to me, why not, if this individualistic animal preferred to act whoa, command him to whoa? Might that not solve the predicament? Get a horse to run by commanding it to whoa? Well, I thought our first necessity was to get the horse to feel that he was an obedient horse. So out of the clear silence I called out, "Whoa!"

Well, he was whoa. I waited a few minutes for him to meditate upon his having whoaed because I had told him to. Then I said giddap, and, low and behold, we were off!

Seven times within the next 10 minutes he recalled that he wanted to be balky and stop. Upon each of which misdeeds I shouted whoa, waited a few moments, and away we would go.

## THE MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It has sometimes been said that the British Government is not remarkably generous in its support of pure scholarship, but at any rate it did a good day's work for the historian when it appointed a royal commission "to take the necessary steps for a precise, detailed examination of collections of manuscripts to be found in Great Britain and Ireland, having first obtained the consent of their owners, whether private persons or heads of institutions, and, if they thought proper, to publish the results." That was in 1869, more than half a century ago, and the Historical Manuscripts Commission, as it came to be called, is still in existence, though its labors were almost completely interrupted, as a measure of economy, during the years of the war.

A very large number of collections have already been examined, though it is believed that at least an equally large number await inspection, and the reports on their contents are no mere catalogues. For of any discoveries of value either word-for-word copies or very full abstracts are given, while introductions are furnished by the trained historians who do the work of inspection. The result is that the reports are a mine of information on political, social, literary and every other aspect of history, not only of England, but of Europe and America. Every serious student of course knows their value; and it is only because they have appeared in the drab guise of official publications, and not in the more attractive "get-up" which a private firm would have given them, that some of them have not achieved the fame of, say, the Greville Memoirs or the Creevey correspondence.

Take, for example, the third of the volumes dealing with the manuscripts belonging to the Marquess of Bath, which contains more than 500 packed pages of the correspondence of Matthew Prior. Apart from its value as diplomatic history (the poet played a large and intimate part in the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Ryswick), it is an extraordinarily entertaining volume of correspondence. Prior was poet and wit, man of affairs and a keen observer of his fellows, and his letters are as good as those of his friend Swift, and at times not far below those of Horace Walpole or Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. And the book appeared with photographic illustrations and gilt edges, at the price of a guinea or so, it would have been a "book of the week"; but as it was slipped almost unobserved from the Stationery Office, and few people were aware that a literary treat might be theirs for the modest sum of 2s. 5d.

Sometimes, notably in the case of the great Cecil collection at Hatfield, these private papers are as important even for public affairs as the state papers for the corresponding period preserved at the Public Record Office. For in the good easy old days it was the frequent custom for a secretary of state, or other great official, when he went into retirement to take his papers with him, which must have made the transaction of business rather difficult for his successor.

Indeed, the inspectors never know what treasures they are going to unearth when they embark on their work of examination. Very often the owners themselves do not know. Here, for instance, is a quotation from one of the commissioner's reports (the commissioners make periodical reports on the work of the inspectors) which reads almost like the opening of a sensational novel. "In looking for the key of a lumber room, in which various papers of value were found, Mr. Lyte came across a key bearing a label with the words 'Key of old writings over stable.' He accordingly repaired to

the stables, which are at the bottom of the hill on which the castle stands, and there, in a loft under the roof, discovered a vast mass of old papers.

No one had entered the room for some years; a curtain of cobwebs hung from the rafters, and the floor was so covered with documents, piled to a height of three or four feet, that at first there was scarcely standing room. Over everything there was a thick layer of plaster and dirt, which made white paper undistinguishable from brown. In the course of the first half hour he found a holograph letter of Lord Burghley, a military petition addressed to the Marquess of Granby, in the reign of George III, and a letter from Charles James Fox. . . . The collection in question was one of the most important with which the commission has dealt.

Originally the inspectors used to examine the collections in their own homes. This was probably very pleasant for the inspectors, but from other points of view it was not altogether satisfactory. A thorough examination of vast collections like those at Hatfield, Belvoir or Dropmore, is a matter of months or even years; and owners, however willing (as they nearly always are) to help, could scarcely be expected to offer unlimited hospitality. So now the papers are sent to the Record Office in Chancery Lane, where they are safely housed for as long a time as may be necessary; with the result that the more recent reports are far more valuable than the cumbersome folios of earlier years.

Let anyone who is fond of browsing in the past and has access to a good library visit the shelves which house these unpretentious-looking volumes, and he will be assured of many an hour of quiet enjoyment.

## Hall of Fame for Trees

Now old trees are to have a Hall of Fame by the thoughtfulness of the American Forestry Association.

A mammoth white oak in Tarrytown, New York, claims the honors for the Empire State. The tree, which is 14 feet 8 inches in circumference, is 70 feet high and has the remarkable spread of 118 feet. A large stub recently removed from the trunk 35 feet up showed 112 annual rings. It is estimated that the tree was standing when Samuel de Champlain entered the state from Canada in 1609.

The Fremont Oak in Alameda, California, also has been nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame for Trees. The age of the tree is estimated to be 500 years. The trunk is more than 100 feet in circumference, and the spread is very beautiful.

A young memorial maple has made a bid for fame. It was planted at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, with soil from every state in the Union, from each of the allied countries and from foreign places. Massachusetts' contribution was a bit of soil from under the old North Bridge at Concord.

One of the most beautiful of old Massachusetts trees is the little known Gibbons Elm in Wintthrop, the town of forts and yachts and booming breakers. The tree is believed to be more than 300 years old. None knows who planted it, but it is a matter of record that this grand old elm marks the spot where in 1638 Edward Gibbons built a two-story farmhouse, probably the first in the Colony. Gibbons was at that time one of the most influential men of the entire settlement.

But glory is a transient thing, and with the passing of the steamboat, Memphis is no more "the belle of the south." Still there lingers over it that sense of great things done that is lacking in Chicago, lost in New York, and only half apparent in Boston. Even on the streets of the presidents, there are old, old houses, where lights blazed and beaux and belles promenaded long ago, and even today packets set sail for Rosedale, St. Louis and Cairo, though their schedules are regarded as trivial matters and sailing dates are movable affairs.

Business men still retain the courtesy of the old South, life moves at an easy pace, and the skies are very blue. To the epicurean, Memphis yields the palm to Baltimore alone. "Hot cakes" with honey are prevalent, "chili" signs flaunt from restaurants, hominy becomes an article of standard diet, sweet potato pie is an everyday matter, and black-eyed peas come up from Mississippi in mid-autumn. Apples are rampant in the markets, great crimson apples, apples with a softer rosy hue, yellow winter bananas just over from Arkansas, apples of all sorts and all of them good.

That cheery individual, the southern Negro, comes into his own in Memphis, and his bright-colored garments yield life and gaiety to the quiet streets. Gratefully, too, in these days of bustling commerce there is a delightful southern languor over the whole city and from the little park above the levee one may look for miles over the dancing forest of green, which is the Arkansas shore, and before which the mighty Mississippi goes gravely and sedately down to the sea.



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"There's a Reason" for Postum

## RUSSIA'S FUTURE DECLARED BRIGHT

John Hays Hammond, Testifying Before Committee of Congress, Discourages Efforts to Deal With Existing Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Hays Hammond, mining engineer and authority on Russia, referred to the impossibility of any trade relations with the Russia of today or of the near future, and stated his belief in a great ultimate development for the country, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday. He was called as one of the witnesses in the series of hearings now being held on the Dillinger resolution providing for an investigation of possible trade relations with Russia.

Mr. Hammond has been in Russia on three occasions for the purpose of investigating its natural and industrial resources and since his last visit in 1912, has kept closely in touch with conditions there, he told the committee. Raising his opinion on information received from what he declared were authentic sources, he stated emphatically that the present condition of Russia precluded any attempt by the United States to stimulate trade between the two countries.

### Present Situation Hopeless

"It is absurd to talk about Russian trade under present political conditions," he said. "I am informed through diplomatic channels that there is no business in Russia. Her industry is paralyzed, her transportation system is broken down, and her gold is stolen gold, what there is of it. Her agricultural products have been dwarfed into insignificance—there is no surplus for exports. Whatever commodities she can supply by way of exchange will be immediately taken up by Germany and the Balkan states. Russia's situation is hopeless with respect to foreign trade."

"Then you think that the best policy for America to pursue is along the lines of what the State Department is doing?" he was asked.

"Yes, I think the State Department is acting wisely in this matter."

Mr. Hammond expressed himself as being "very optimistic" as to the future of Russia. The fall of the present Bolshevik oligarchy he regarded as being just as inevitable as was the fall of Tsarism.

"And when the same people of Russia have overthrown the present economic structure, which is like an inverted pyramid supported by armed forces, and have established a better form of government, then will be the time to consider trade relations," he asserted.

### Weakness of Bolsheviki

He discussed the political weakness of the Bolshevik Government, holding that its present strength is the result of outside pressure against which it is easy to consolidate national opinion. When this outside pressure is removed, there will be a revolution—the people may go back to a constitutional monarchy for a time, but will eventually develop a democracy. The power of the Bolsheviks is already waning in Petrograd and Moscow, and the farmers throughout southern Russia are beginning to realize that they have been deceived, he declared.

The possibility of future national greatness Mr. Hammond based on the fact that Russia has, next to the United States, the greatest natural resources of any country in the world. Also, she has a valuable asset in her industrial population. The Russian peasant, Mr. Hammond found from his experience, is unsurpassed—he is resourceful, hard working, and dependable.

He declared himself strongly opposed to any division of the original Russian territory for the purpose of forming "bulwarks." He believed that the territory which has been split off into separate countries should, with the exception of Poland, be restored to secure necessary unity.

### Solution Is Proposed

Mr. Hammond took the opportunity to advocate a plan which he said he wished to submit for the consideration of the committee, by which Russia would obtain the gold she needs by selling to Japan a strip of unoccupied, but valuable territory on the mainland near Sakhalin Island, the money received in this deal to be used by Russia in building a railroad down through China to a port near Peking, and furnishing an outlet for Russian products developed in western Siberia. This plan, he said, would react to the benefit of Russia in giving a freer port for an outlet of Japan, in giving an outlet for her population, and in furnishing a supply of mineral resources badly needed, and of China in developing the territory through which the road passes.

"Is Japan following a natural impulse in trying to gain a portion of the mainland near Sakhalin Island?" he was asked.

"Yes," answered Mr. Hammond. "Japan would like these economic resources, and would like to prevent us from trading in the east. I do not think, however, that she would ever try to do this by force of arms."

Mr. Hammond was asked whether there was any volume of trade between England and Russia.

"Not to amount to anything. All the gold which Russia has is being used for propaganda purposes, and any small amount of business which she is able to carry on would logically be preyed by the Baltic states and Germany."

Trade with a Russia no longer dominated by the Bolsheviks, Mr. Ham-

mond took to be an entirely different question. This would be valuable for both countries, he said, but must be prepared for by the extension of American banking facilities in Russia.

"When that distressed country is again on its feet, we must help it by every means in our power to build up its economic strength," he declared.

## LAX ENFORCEMENT DANGERS DISCLOSED

Donor of Annual Sums, to Make Volstead Act Effective on Basis of Yonkers Plan Makes Gift to Aid Law and Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
YONKERS, New York—V. Everett Macy, commissioner of charities and corrections for Westchester County, has subscribed five annual sums of \$5000 for enforcement of the Volstead act here, in accordance with the provisions of the Yonkers Plan.

In his letter offering the subscription Mr. Macy says:

"Few persons are in a better position to judge of the evil effects of alcohol than the commissioners of charities and corrections throughout the country. Our experience in Westchester has been similar to that in other places, and, for six months after the Volstead act became effective, the number of prisoners and actual alcoholic cases in the county hospital were very much reduced. The effect of the recent lax enforcement was immediately shown by the rapid increase in the number of prisoners and in many acute cases of alcoholism."

"The matter of law enforcement, however, is of more importance than that of prohibition, and all citizens of Westchester, regardless of their views on prohibition, must agree that the Constitution of the United States must be upheld and the laws carried out. Lax enforcement of the Volstead act is just as serious as the lax enforcement of any other law. The very spirit of disorder and crime that is so menacing at the present time is directly encouraged by those violating this law."

"In the interest of law and order in Westchester County and to help reduce the evils of alcohol to a minimum, I am glad to pledge \$5000 a year for five years toward the enforcement of the Volstead act in Westchester County on the basis of the Yonkers Plan, on the following conditions: that \$1000 per year shall be available for general county use, provided four times that sum is subscribed by others and that the remaining \$4000 per year shall be used in various localities in the ratio that the local population bears to the population of the county, provided that each locality obtains subscriptions of four times the amount applied to that district."

## TWENTY STATES JOIN IN PROTEST ON RATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nineteen States will join Wisconsin in challenging before the Supreme Court on February 23 the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates under the transportation act, it was announced yesterday after a two-day's conference here of attorney-generals of 12 States.

The States which have decided to intervene in the Wisconsin case are: New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona.

The Wisconsin attorney-general issued a statement saying it was their duty to protect their peoples in the enjoyment of rights and powers reserved to each state under the Federal Constitution. It was added that the transportation act was "destructive to our dual form of government and contrary to the spirit of our institutions."

## CAPTAIN WASHBURN QUILTS LEGION POST

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Capt. Slater Washburn, Massachusetts state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, yesterday resigned his office and also resigned his membership in Homer J. Wreton Post of Worcester because, he said, members of the post have been trying to influence him, as a member of the Worcester City Council, to vote against bills now before the City Council to give the chief of police more power over his department. Mr. Washburn is floor leader of the Republican majority in the City Council, and he believes in the passage of the bills. He served overseas with the one hundred and first field artillery and is a son of Charles G. Washburn, former Congressman.

## CIGARETTE LAW REPEAL VETOED

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Gov. Thomas C. McRae has vetoed a bill which would repeal the Arkansas anti-cigarette law and license the sale of cigarettes.

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## MERGER URGED ON WOMAN'S PARTY

Representatives of Political Organizations Advise Washington Meeting—Margaret Wilson Favors Community Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of established political parties advised the National Woman's Party yesterday to align themselves with those parties and not to attempt to preserve a separate political entity.

Speaking, not as a partisan, but as a member of the board of directors of community center organizations, Miss Margaret Wilson urged the formation of community groups with executive officers paid out of public funds and a central community meeting place, in which freedom of speech and activity should be secured to those groups by law.

Miss Wilson said in part: "Each neighborhood should be organized in one non-exclusive, non-partisan group and should have as its meeting place a center of cooperation, the school house, because it is common property," she said. "The neighborhood then should be defined for practical purposes by the limits of the school district."

### Town Meeting Idea

"Do you realize that in forming an organization of citizens such as I have described we shall simply be returning to the old New England town meeting idea? The town meeting was not only a meeting for the discussion of public questions, but a non-partisan, non-exclusive organization of citizens, with power and authority invested in it by law. Our town meetings must be provided for by law or there will be no meetings to speak of."

"A few of the things that have already been done by people organized in community centers are these: Our community markets have been established; a community apartment store was established in one place, which put out of business all of the other stores in the place, and so, you see, disposed of some middlemen. The people become, as it were, their town middlemen."

"Here in Washington, at the request of the people of Parkview Community Center, a branch post office was put in their school building, a step that has had exceedingly important results. In the first place the post office has brought persons to the schoolhouse every day and interested them in the center. In the second place, it has developed into a kind of country grocery store and dairy."

### Washington Centers

"There are 19 community centers in Washington, all with their elected secretaries and a community secretary, a secretary for all Washington, with an office and staff."

"Our appropriation from Congress was in danger of being very much cut or eliminated entirely, as there is no law in the District safeguarding and providing permanently for our centers. One reason that was given in the senate for cutting our appropriation was that our centers here had been broadening unrest. I know of nothing that could uphold that statement, but even granting it, is it the business of Congress to supervise the activities of speech of those they represent? Even if laws are broken in the community centers it is not the business of Congress or of the Legislature to intervene; it is the business of the courts or of the Department of Justice to try the individuals who have broken the law. As the law in most of the states stands now, it is within the right of the school boards to regulate the people's use of the school buildings."

"Another statement made over in Congress was that they did not wish to pay the expenses attendant upon our dancing in our school buildings. Again I ask, granting that we have a moral right to use the school buildings, is it any of their business what we do in them, whether we listen to Socialist speeches or whether we dance? It was even suggested the other day on the floor of the Senate that we should not be allowed to talk politics in our centers. Isn't that amazing? Suppose that we should initiate a nation-wide referendum to make new rules for Senate discussions?"

### Divisions Needless

"We break up endlessly into separate groups, all of which try energetically, some violently and many sincerely, to solve the problems that can be solved only if we all work together. How can our representatives be accountable to us if we cannot be found except at election times and how can we be truly self-governed?"

**25% to 40% DISCOUNT**  
**AN UNUSUAL REDUCTION SALE**

These reductions are on a stock mostly purchased about a year ago, not carrying recent high prices, from which the above reductions mean much—an opportunity which may not occur again.

**THE KOCH COMPANY**  
10007 & 10009 Euclid Ave. (Opposite East 100th Street) CLEVELAND, O.

## RIGHT OF AN OWNER TO STORED LIQUOR

Regulations Issued by Internal Revenue Bureau—Statement to Be Made on Proposed Refund of Taxes to Distillers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Treasury Department dealt with several important phases of prohibition yesterday. In the first place, the attack made by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, upon the Treasury for its report, under which billions of dollars might be recouped by distillers and liquor dealers from the United States Treasury, proved disturbing to the Internal Revenue officials, especially as the report was of date March 1 and had not been published. William M. Williams, commissioner, said first that he would have a statement on the subject late in the day; later he said that he was having investigations made and would not be able to give out a statement until today.

The report, which was made by the Advisory Tax Committee to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dealt with methods of fixing a basis for determining gain or loss from sale, and considered the "tangible assets," taking the date of March 1, 1913, as a tentative one for determining values. In part the decision states:

"Where there is no established market to serve as a guide, the question of value, even of tangible assets, is one largely of judgment and opinion, and the same thing is even more true of intangible assets, such as goodwill, trade-marks, trade brands, etc. However, there are several methods of reaching a conclusion as to the value of intangibles, not to be regarded as controlling, however, if better evidence is presented in any specific case."

Where deduction is claimed for obsolescence or loss of goodwill or trade-marks, the burden of proof is primarily upon the taxpayer to show the value of such goodwill or trade-marks on March 1, 1913. No obsolescence or loss with respect to goodwill should be allowed except in case of actual disposition of the asset or abandonment of the business."

Several methods are discussed, but the one which, it was said, will most frequently have to be applied, is "to allow out of average earnings over a period of years prior to March 1, 1913, preferably not less than five years, a return of 10 per cent upon the average tangible assets for the period. The surplus earnings will then be the average amount available for return upon the value of the intangible assets, and this return should be capitalized upon the basis of not more than five years purchase—that is to say, five times the amount available as return from intangibles should be the value of the intangibles."

"In view of the hazards of the business, it is held that 20 per cent return on intangibles is not unreasonable." This is all very technical and puzzling to the layman, and the statement of Mr. Williams in reply to the charges made in the Senate is awaited with interest to clear up the case in dollars and cents accruing to distillers and liquor dealers under its provisions.

Another somewhat technical statement issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue yesterday dealt with the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in December, under which the right of an owner to liquor in storage was affirmed, if he had legally obtained possession of it before January 17, 1920. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has accordingly issued

### Better Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Figures published recently in the San Francisco Examiner show that there were approximately 10,000 less arrests in the city in 1920 under prohibition than during 1919, a partly prohibition year. According to figures given out by the property clerk of the Hall of Justice, there were 23,671 arrests in 1919 and 13,717 in 1920. These figures covered the arrests for all offenses and with few exceptions there apparently were reductions all the way down the long list of crimes and misdemeanors. Under the head of drunkenness there were 9469 arrests in 1919 as against 2253 in 1920.

### STANDARD TIME OBLIGATORY

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The state Senate yesterday passed, 13 to 10, the bill already approved by the House, making compliance with standard time obligatory in New Hampshire. The Senate refused to amend the bill to enable railroads within the State to arrange their time-tables in conformity with schedules of interstate trains. The bill now goes to the Governor.

## February Sale of Luggage

DISTINCTIVE Luggage of Higbee Quality, consisting of trunks, suitcases and traveling bags for both men and women, offered in this annual event

**At Decided Savings**

**The Higbee Co**  
Cleveland

**The B. Dreher's Sons Co.**  
PIANOS

Pianola Players  
Vocalion Talking Machines  
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

**Immaculate Laundering**  
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman  
**Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**  
Pros 2335 Cleveland

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**Taffeta Frocks**  
—with all the freshness of Spring, are the newest of the Season's modes.

The selection is widely varied, from the delightfully quaint taffeta frock to the smart, and very modern frock with many, many little ruffles on its tunic, and the tailored one in its strict simplicity. Then there are many unexpected trimming touches, silk flowers, a contrasting bit of color, and the new eyelet embroidery, to make them all more desirable.

The prices are very reasonable.  
**\$25 and higher**  
Dress Section

**Klines**  
1007-1011 Euclid Ave. CLEVELAND

**FEBRUARY FINAL CLEARANCE SALES**  
DAVIS  
"GOOD CLOTHES"  
FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS  
Many items 1/2 Price

**THE W B DAVIS CO**  
327 EUCLID AVENUE CLEVELAND

## LIGHTING COMPANY BILLS SCRUTINIZED

Measures Concerning Finances of Gas and Electric Concerns Meet Opposition in the Massachusetts Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opposition has developed in the state Senate and within the Boston City Council to measures, already reported out of committee, which concern the financial affairs of gas and electric light companies. Although the bills were reported to the Senate after hearings at which no protest was made, delay measures would permit the capitalization of premiums on stock that has appreciated to a high point.

Objection was first raised in the Senate to a bill introduced by Everett W. Burdett, counsel for the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Association. It is designed to equalize the cash and share capital of certain gas and electric light companies and is one of three measures sponsored by the association. According to the public utilities department the companies in question would be allowed to issue stock to the amount of \$42,000,000, this issue representing premiums paid in by holders of shares.

It is pointed out by tardily active opponents of the measure that, having granted a virtual monopoly to gas and electric light companies, the public has created a gilt-edged investment. Further, it is shown that having set up the utilities in this way the public has assumed the burden of assuring the companies a profit, with a result that the market value has increased greatly. For this reason the opposition objects to the passage of any bill which will authorize or admit the possibility of recapitalization of the excess market value of the stock, thus allowing the companies to pass on to the public in prices one cost of paying interest and dividends on this added issue.

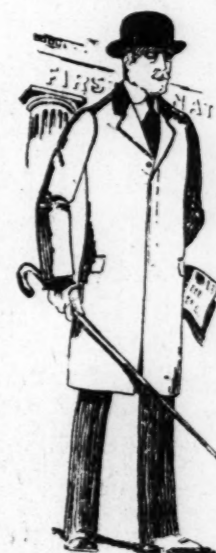
Another bill pending comes from the same source and would authorize the issue by gas and electric light companies of capital stock without nominal or par value. Retirement of outstanding capital stock represented by shares with par value would be permitted, and the number of new shares issued would be decided by the stockholders without the approval of the public utilities commission.

Amendments have already been proposed to the Burdett Bill, suggesting that the lighting companies be required to show tangible, liquid assets to justify the issue of new stock. Objection is also made to a provision of the act that might be interpreted as depriving the public utilities commission of the power to regulate stock issues. Further amendments are probable. It is said, and Senator Silas D. Reed, who has led the move to delay the bill, expresses the conviction that many legislators are really in the dark as to the significance of the measure.

## MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

## End-of-the-Season Close-out of Patterns

Downright Losses Taken—Prices Way Under Even Recent Revised Levels



Each season, near the close, some of our best patterns are sold out in some sizes.

They are what is termed "broken lots." That is, you can get your size, but not in every pattern.

To close these "broken lots" we have brought them all together at two "submerged" prices.

Match these prices against the quality of these Macullar Parker garments, and if you need a Suit or an Overcoat, you are sold by your own common sense alone.

**Men's and Young Men's Suits**  
285 at \$40 382 at \$50

These include some of the very finest suits we make. Many are of weight suitable for Spring wear.

**Men's and Young Men's Overcoats**  
123 at \$40 127 at \$50

You must see these coats to realize what an unheard-of value they are.

**MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY**  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
"The Old House with the Young Spirit"  
BOSTON

## LAND SPECULATION IN PARK PROJECTS

New Jersey Man Who Explored  
Falls River Basin of the Yellow-  
stone Says Real Estate Is  
a Factor in Irrigation Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
HACKENSACK, New Jersey.—That the element of real estate speculation enters largely into the consideration of those urging the passage of the Yellowstone National Park bill, is the opinion expressed by William C. Gregg, who penetrated the hitherto unexplored Falls River Basin of the Yellowstone and brought back pictures which refuted the arguments of the Smith bill that the section is a marsh. Discussing the attempted encroachment on the park, Mr. Gregg suggests that were the irrigation construction done outside the park, at a consequently greater cost, the land speculative interests would lose much of their enthusiasm.

"Land speculation is partly the cause," Mr. Gregg asserts, "of the unusual demand for the development of more irrigation projects in the west. This speculation is partly the cause of the attempts to use the Yellowstone National Park for water storage."

"We are all interested in the development of farming, the scientific application of water to arid lands and the doubling of crops thereby. The harvest season has been one of rejoicing from the most ancient recorded times. Irrigation is also very old, having been used around Babylon thousands of years ago. Crop certainty was important then, it is of great value now."

Speculative Element

"So when an irrigation scheme is first talked of in the west today, the land proposed to be benefited takes on a speculative value, a slight addition is successfully made to the \$10 or \$20 per acre for which dry land sells in such vicinities. Some land owners sell out then, taking small profits. Later the project assumes more definite form. A water company is organized, then the land value moves up definitely to perhaps \$40 or \$50 an acre. More land selling follows. When the whole enterprise is completed and one or two crops have been raised by the first farmers to make a demonstration, the value of all the as yet uncultivated land, if irrigable, goes to \$200 per acre. This estimate is approximate. The exact value depends on the nearness of a market, and the kind of produce to be raised. Such land frequently changes hands at much higher prices."

"We can imagine the financial acceleration to the newly created villages which spring up as a part of irrigation communities. A real estate office is opened, one or two stores follow, high wages and a bank—and to another busy city is born in the western world. People who buy land at advancing prices generally represent more wealth, so as farms change hands the money in circulation increases."

Dangerous Factor

"It is hard to separate the legitimate development of these communities from the accompanying speculation. The first is good, the second bad. The financial collapse of some farming sections of the west, which have been built with several abundant crops at unheard-of prices, can only be explained by land speculation. This is one of the causes of the financial demoralization of Cuba. An advance of 800 per cent in the value of her raw sugar has brought her to a crash for land at any price, was her undoing. We are profoundly impressed by the urge of this same speculation in the Rocky Mountain states as a cause of the proposed invasions of our national parks for storing irrigation waters."

"The urge was increased many times by the war prices for farm products. These prices have fallen considerably, but where the water projects were formulated before war prices changed, the speculative thirst still calls for more irrigation. The argument seems reasonable, that if all speculation were eliminated, the irrigation demand for the invasion of our national parks would quiet down, and that the two bills now before Congress to store water in the Yellowstone Park would be allowed to die with the expiration of the present Congress. We understand there are places just outside this park where water can be stored, albeit at a greater cost, and presumably, therefore, with less speculative interest."

NEW JERSEY DRY BILL PROVISIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The search-and-seizure provisions of the prohibition enforcement bill now pending in the New Jersey Legislature are similar to those of the Volstead act. They authorize officers of the law who have reasonable grounds for believing that liquor is in transit, or about to be moved, to detain the same for examination, to make complaint and to hold for trial the transporter, together with his liquor and vehicle or containers. A search warrant may be obtained, according to the American issue, when the complainant has "reason to believe and does believe that the law is being violated."

MEXICANS' FARE HOME TO BE PAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Thousands of Mexicans now in the United States, especially at border points, will be repatriated and transported to

their former homes in the southern republic with funds supplied by the Federal Government of Mexico, on order of President Alvaro Obregon, according to official advice just received by Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico at New Orleans.

"Thousands of working people, and hundreds who were comparatively well off, were compelled to flee from their homes in Mexico during the past several years," said Mr. Elias, "and these have all been invited to return and work for the rebuilding of their country, regardless of their past or present political affiliations. To those who have not the funds with which to return, or are now in straitened circumstances in the United States—of which there are estimated to be nearly 10,000 along the border alone—the Government of Mexico will ex-

## ENGLISH PRIVATE PRESS BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
A well-known collector and able judge of most things beautiful within the realms of the arts and the crafts, once gave vent to the following confession: "I love paintings old and new, I love old china and antique furniture, but above all things, I think I love the books from some of the English private presses." Those who are familiar with the peculiar charm and subtle beauty of these often small volumes will hardly disagree with what to others might appear a somewhat exaggerated appreciation. In the "Note by William Morris on his aims" in founding the Kelmscott

Press, he justly claims, leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of easy and pleasant reading, it is probably the most beautiful type ever designed, and it went admirably with those full and exquisite ornamental borders and initial letters in which Morris excelled. The illustrations he preferred to leave to his close friend, Sir Edward Burne-Jones; one wonders whether two better-matched artists have ever worked together. One need only look at a page of "The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" to realize what this cooperation must have meant to both these great men and to what truly glorious results they attained. The Kelmscott Press "Chaucer" will always stand out preeminent, a thing of rare and unequalled beauty which will remain a joy forever to all lovers of the beautiful.

William Morris conceived the idea

understand this, but otherwise the series is complete, ranging from folio to sextodecimo. This rich and varied collection gained the day for William Morris' Kelmscott Press, and his books have for years been coveted by all lovers of beautiful books, their prices rising to very substantial figures. A set of Kelmscott Press books (vellum) exclusive of "The Earthly Paradise," fetched \$1200 at a sale at Sotheby's in July, 1919. "Love Is Enough" was purchased at \$72, Shelley's poetic works were sold at \$62, and Chaucer's works at \$915.

The Doves Press

Mr. T. J. Cobden-Saunders, the founder and owner of the Doves Press (closed a few years ago) is, as was his friend William Morris, an enthusiast in his admiration of the beautiful, a man with high ideals and strong personal conceptions. He is a Cambridge man, and after some wanderings went to the parliamentary bar, practicing there from 1870, when the mode of modern bookbinding was in its period of greatest improvement; he determined to relinquish the bar in order to do his share of practical useful work in the service of the cause of beauty and of his fellow men, and went through a regular course of bookbinding until he thoroughly mastered this craft, and the Cobden-Saunders bindings have achieved fame on both sides of the Atlantic. He moved from the Temple, where he and his wife lived, and eventually bought a couple of cottages in the Doves, Hammersmith, where he had his workshop and where his own private books are still bound. Then, in order to make the book as beautiful within as he had made its cover beautiful, he decided to start a private press. He pursued a different line to that of Morris, his aim was to produce illustrations and ornamentation, relying solely upon his type, to a great extent inspired by Nicolas Jensen, and the harmonious arrangement of and perfect proportion between letters and words and lines and margin—upon what Morris called the architectural goodness of his pages, which was enhanced by the simple beauty of their versal and initial letters.

The Doves Press books, of which the first appeared in the beginning of the present century and the last 1916—some 45 books having then been published—are exquisite specimens of book craftsmanship. The Great Bible, in five volumes, is the most important of them, and amongst others Goethe's "Faust" may be mentioned.

Some four years ago, Cobden-Saunders considered his mission as ended, and to use his own words, duly recorded, "with this New World trembling into life, I put to the shutters and closed the door of the Press and, turning the key in the lock, bid farewell to The Doves Press—forever."

And in order that no one should ever again be able to print books for mere commercial purposes with his beautiful and beloved Doves Press type, he during many evenings, made a pilgrimage to the neighboring Hammersmith Bridge and consigned the type and what thereunto appertained to the old river.

And from the windows in his delightful old house on the river, where he printed all his books, Cobden-Saunders can see the place where he threw away the type of the Doves Press.

These lovely books also command high prices. "Hamlet," for instance, has been sold at \$91, and Milton's "Paradise Lost" (vellum) for \$205.

Pisarro's Art

A third enthusiast—in fact all who start private presses assuredly are or should be enthusiasts—in the realm of private printing of beautiful books is Lucien Pisarro. Like Cobden-Saunders, he lives in a quaint old house, just the place for a private press, at Stamford Brook, and he calls the type

he now uses and which he has himself designed, after his house, the Brook type. Formerly he printed with the Vale type, the property of his friends, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Shannon. He possesses a very subtle sense of what from or rather in addition to the type, ornaments, illustrations, particularly decorative initials, and the beauty of all these is further enhanced by his skillful use of colors and even gold, sometimes kindred shades of the same colors, at other times a wider scope: pink, blue, yellow, green, red and violet, always delicately toned. Mr. Pisarro is a master in the craft of woodcuts and in an illustration of "Chaucer's Sonnet to P. de Ronard" (black with red lettering) the figure is designed and cut in wood by Mr. Pisarro, who has also designed the border and ornamental letters, but the latter are cut in wood by Esther Pisarro. Mr. Pisarro has an excellent helper in his wife, and between them they have produced a large series of mostly small but very beautiful books, in which the different factors, such as ornaments, in color or otherwise, type and printing, and binding all tend to form a singularly harmonious whole. The first book was "The Queen of the Fishes," 1894, the latest "Whym Chow," 1914, about 30 all told, half in Vale and half in Brook type. Mr. Pisarro's press, which unfortunately has been idle since the beginning of the war, bears the name of the Eragny Press, from a small Normandy village. The Eragny Press books are almost entirely out of print.

## The Ashendene Press

The three private presses referred to, let us hope with the exception of the Eragny, belong to the past, but St. John Hornby will set the Ashendene private press going again. This very distinguished press—whose owner is an innate lover of beautiful books, his large, splendid library teeming with treasures—was started in the year 1898 in a summer house in Hertfordshire with Caslon or Dr. Fell's type, but within a short time a type was designed for Mr. Hornby by Emery Walker and Sidney Cockerell, in which a singularly beautiful "Dante" was published (1902) with woodcuts after C. Keats and others. Another auspicious publication by this press is the "Song of Songs" (vellum) illuminated by Mrs. Sidney Cockerell and Florence Kingsford; the cooperation of printer and illuminator has in this instance led to the happiest results. The Ashendene Press is now located in Shelley House, Chelsea, and an edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron" is now completed, having been started in 1913. Between 1895 and 1913 the Ashendene Press published 21 books, including several exceedingly handsome volumes in folio, of which a small portion was on vellum.

There are other private presses of which mention should have been made, had space permitted. The same applies to some presses formed and worked on a more commercial basis, but which send out charming books, both as regards type, printing and illustrations, foremost amongst which is probably the press of the Medici Society with its Ricordi type. And there are one or two young men, probably more, who when they have left the universities, hope and intend to continue the great tradition of English private presses.

## ARREST POWER ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Enactment into law of a bill to extend the police power to include the arrest of persons driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor was asked yesterday at a hearing on the measure by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.



A woodcut by Lucien Pisarro, printed by the Eragny Press

tend financial aid to the extent of returning them to their former homes in Mexico. The country is now directly open to all refugees, and all charges of any political character whatsoever have been eliminated."

## WAGE CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—The survey of industrial conditions in New Hampshire by the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association shows that average wages this winter are 120 per cent greater than the normal pre-war wage of 1913 and 1914.

In 87 large industries, 24 have already made a reduction in wages varying from 15 to 33 per cent, and 10 others are considering a reduction at the present time. Three times as many firms have been running full time as have been closed down, and about as many are running part time as there are on full time. The average amount of raw material on hand is 33 per cent of normal. The average amount of manufactured products unsold is 91 per cent.

In regard to the question of whether or not tax exemption should be granted to industries starting in a new community, 40 industries were in favor and 30 opposed to this policy.

## MAPLE SAP RUNNING

BARRE, Vermont.—With reports of sap running in maple trees at a few places Vermont farmers, in the mild weather of this week, have begun to overhaul their maple sugar making equipment in preparation for an early season. A little sugar may be made here and there as the sap shows in sensitive trees, but it is probable that the industry will not get fairly under way until the first of March. If present conditions hold and make such a start possible the season will be about a fortnight advanced over usual dates.

## BIG TIMBER TRACT BOUGHT

BANGOR, Maine.—A tract of timberland, 85,000 acres in extent in the St. John, Big Machias and Allagash rivers section in the northeastern part of this State has become the property of the Allagash Land Company. The sale involved an expenditure of \$2,000,000. The land is said to comprise some of the choicest timber in the State.

## AEROPLANE MAIL PROVISION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Without discussion the Senate yesterday authorized continuance of the transcontinental aeroplane mail service from New York to San Francisco via Chicago and Omaha by adopting an amendment to the postal appropriation bill a section providing \$1,500,000 for the purpose.

## WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A general reduction of 25.33 per cent in wages in the building trades of this city was recommended in a committee report presented yesterday to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce conference on building construction.

## LANDS CASE TO BE HEARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Impachment charges brought against Keneaw Mountain Lands, federal judge, by Representative Welby of Ohio, will be considered on Tuesday by the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, the chairman announced yesterday.

Press" the author says: "I began printing books with the hope of producing some which would have a definite claim to beauty, while at the same time they should be easy to read and should not dazzle the eye by eccentricity of form in the letters. I have always been a great admirer of the calligraphy of the Middle Ages and of the earlier printing which took its place. As to the fifteenth century books, I had noticed that they were always beautiful by force of the mere typography, even without the added ornament with which many of them are so lavishly supplied. And it was the essence of my undertaking to produce books which it would be a pleasure to look upon as pieces of printing and arrangement of type. Looking at my adventures from this point of view then, I found I had to consider chiefly the following things: the paper, the form of the type, the relative spacing of the letters, the words."

William Morris, who had such a profound admiration for much of what the medieval ages produced, naturally looked to them for examples which might inspire him; but he was a too great and independent genius and too richly endowed with imaginative power himself simply to copy what he found of beauty in early printing and still earlier manuscripts, although it must be admitted that there were giants in the land then. He found the prototype of his Roman type in the work of the famous Venetian printers of the fifteenth century, more especially in that of Nicholas Jensen, and having studied carefully and mastered thoroughly the characteristics of their types, Morris evolved a Roman type of his own, stripped of all the short-comings with which intervening and in some respects more degenerate centuries had despoiled the original beauty. Having compassed the Roman type, Morris felt he must have a Gothic type, and this time he found what he wanted in the books of some of the early south German printers. Morris designed a Gothic type, of which he himself grew very fond and

of starting a private press when walking home one evening with Emery Walker after a lecture in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and it is generously admitted by Miss May Morris that without Mr. Walker's assistance there would never have been a Kelmscott Press nor probably any other private presses of note in England, and his aid was altogether a labor of love. Morris sent out his first book, "The Story of the Glittering Plain," a small book in quarto with decorative borders and initial letters designed by Morris and in the designing of which he showed his wonderful gift for subtle, rhythmic decoration, which made his Kelmscott Press pages so richly beautiful. This book had at the end the proper fifteenth century colophon, stating when and where the book was printed, but the Kelmscott mark had not yet been adopted. Connoisseurs liked the book but there were doubts expressed as to its merits and the part it was destined to play.

A few months later "The Golden Legend" by Jacobus de Voragine, in three volumes, made its appearance and at once made many friends. The initial letters harmonized better with the size of the page—they were a little too large in the first book—and Sir Edward Burne-Jones' splendid illustrations further enhanced its beauty. Morris' woodcut frontispieces were for the first time seen in "The Golden Legend," its border harmonizing with that of the first text page, the two facing each other, bearing out Morris' idea that the two pages of a double page should be dealt with more or less as a unit; that they should suit each other. It has been said of William Morris that he had all the capacity for taking pains, which is the hallmark of genius, but there was never a trace of his work being labored.

Including those completed by his executors, there were published altogether 53 books, comprising 65 volumes, at the Kelmscott Press, not including the duodecimo, with which he had no sympathy, and one can readily

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## BERLIN HAS LUXURY APARTMENT TAX

New By-Law Heavily Taxes Superfluous Rooms, and Is Calculated to Bring in Annually Many Millions of Marks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The shortage of apartments in Berlin caused, firstly, as elsewhere, by the suspension of building operations during and since the war and, secondly, by the influx into Berlin of thousands of fugitives mainly from Alsace and parts of the new Poland, is one of the chief causes of social irritation and unrest in the German capital. Many threats on the part of the Prussian Government to pass a law allowing the authorities to commandeer superfluous apartments and rooms having come to nothing, the municipality of Berlin decided to take action. A series of acrimonious debates took place on the subject with the result that a by-law has been passed authorizing the imposition of what is called the luxury apartment tax.

The principal features of the new tax are as follows:

1. Households where there is an average of one room per head or where there is only one superfluous room; after such an allowance has been granted, to be exempt from taxation.

2. Any second superfluous room to be liable to an annual tax of 500 marks; a third room to a tax of 1000 marks; a fourth room to a tax of 2000 marks; a fifth room to a tax of 5000 marks; a sixth room to a tax of 10,000 marks.

3. Every additional room to be taxed 5000 marks annually.

No Evasion of Tax

It is pointed out that on the basis of the proposed schedule an eight-roomed apartment occupied by three people will be taxed to the extent of 8500 marks annually. In order to prevent the evasion of the tax by the conversion of two rooms into one through the demolition of a wall, the by-law ordains that a room of more than a certain specified size is to be regarded as two rooms.

According to the estimates of the Berlin municipal accountants, the proposed "luxury apartment tax" would bring in annually a sum of close on 25,000,000 marks, although it is anticipated that tenants to avoid the necessity of paying it will let their superfluous rooms, thereby depriving the municipality of revenue, but helping to solve the housing problem.

According to the Independent Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," whose news, it should be emphasized, is generally colored by its views, there were in Berlin at the end of May last year 584,034 apartments, of which 255,562 were one-roomed, 202,176 two-roomed, 67,033 three-roomed, 25,388 four-roomed, 15,576 five-roomed, 3302 six-roomed, 4153 seven-roomed, 2182 eight-roomed, 1164 nine-roomed, 684 ten-roomed, while 1311 apartments had 11 or more rooms. "Freiheit," giving voice to the extreme socialist view, points out the object of the tax is not to raise revenue but to solve the housing difficulty.

Pressure on Purges

"Since," it proceeds, "an appeal for the voluntary surrender of rooms has been fruitless and the attempt of the authorities to commandeer vacant rooms has failed, pressure on the purses of the well-to-do must be applied." The housing difficulty in Berlin grows rather than declines. Over 100,000 people have applied to the official lodgings office of the municipality for flats and not only are none available at present, but owing to the high price of raw materials in the building industry no very great number of new houses are expected for some years. The Minister of the Interior urges that all new houses—that is those constructed since July 1, 1917—should be exempt from taxation; that garden city houses should receive special treatment, and that the amount of the taxation should be reduced. The municipality has retorted that such changes would render useless and ineffective the proposed by-law and so far as the authorities are concerned the question seems likely to lead to considerable negotiations.

Meanwhile public opinion on the point is beginning to make itself heard. Every one, most of all the very rich who see the political capital the Socialists and Extremists are making out of the housing difficulty, agrees that some intervention on the part of the State is necessary, but opinion, as always, while unanimous as to theory, disagrees in regard to the details of practical application.

Conditions Intolerable

At a crowded meeting of tenants which has just been held in Berlin, various speakers contended, a little vaguely, it must be confessed, that the proposed taxation would lead to "social and economic consequences of a catastrophic nature." The municipal councillor, Charles Ladendorff, said present conditions for the middle-class citizen were almost intolerable and if he had either to open his doors to strangers or submit to crushing taxation, his misery would be complete. Other speakers said there were abundant raw materials at hand for the construction of new apartment houses and that the proposed tax, therefore, was unnecessary. The official organ of the Builders' Trade Union, on the other hand, contends that profiteering in raw materials makes construction of new houses economically unprofitable, as the law does not allow high rents to be fixed by landlords, all the very rich who see the political capital the Socialists and Extremists are making out of the housing difficulty, agrees that some intervention on the part of the State is necessary, but opinion, as always, while unanimous as to theory, disagrees in regard to the details of practical application.

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## JOINERS' DISPUTE LONG DRAWN OUT

Attempt to Lower Wages of the British Woodworkers in Ship-building Yards Results in Strike—Union's Position Strong

By The Christian Science Monitor special lab. correspondent

LONDON, England.—Ever since the engineering employers, engaged in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry decided to reduce the wages of their joiners, there has been an almost continual shriek in a certain section of the press directing attention to what is alleged to be a determined, carefully arranged and well-organized attack upon the workers' wages. Further, it is openly urged that much of the stagnation in trade, resulting in throwing tens of thousands of men onto the streets, is part of the plot, and a preliminary and it is supposed, a prerequisite condition to success; as also to so flood the labor market with surplus labor that resistance would be quickly overcome.

After a time one gets accustomed to that kind of shrieking whether belated from the extreme organs of the Left or Right of the labor press or sounded in the more dulcet tones of the purely anti-government papers. But the indictment is not to be dismissed so summarily when submitted seriously by responsible men holding official positions in the trade union movement; and several organizing district delegates of the Amalgamated Engineering Union have recently reported that, arising out of conferences with local employers to consider grievances, dismissals and short time, they have been led to the conclusion that there was something sinister at the back of it all.

The Call to Arms

Now the attempt to lower the wages of the woodworkers on the riversides certainly strengthened that belief, and certain happenings here, and there over the countryside have furnished sufficient evidence and material to justify the call to arms and to fan the fires of bitterness and resentment. Writing of the decision at the time, the labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the opinion that it was an effort on the part of the employers to recover somewhat the mistakes of the past, when, owing to a number of causes, chiefly due to a want of coordination, they found themselves compelled to concede an advance in wages of 12s. per week over and above that granted by the awards of the government arbitration courts, which had up to that time performed a very creditable work; (1) by making wages increase bear relation to the cost of living; (2) by applying a universal system irrespective of industry, locality or the strength of the organizations concerned.

Right Forfeited

Mr. Cole emphasized that he was speaking more particularly of Natal at the moment, though the scheme applied to the whole of the Union. One reason why it had been decided to appoint one officer to carry out the work of the present scheme was because many employers had Indians who had not availed themselves of the right to return within 12 months of the expiry of their indenture, and because there were as a consequence, many thousands of Indians in the country who had forfeited the right to return to India unless they entered into another period of indenture and returned within the 12 months of the expiry of the second indenture.

The government had decided that Indians desiring to return under the scheme would have their passage paid from any part of the Union and also their expenses to their destination in India. Upon arrival in India they would be received by the Indian Government authorities and conveyed to their destination free of cost.

No Compulsion

Another matter disturbing the Indians was what they would be allowed to take with them in the shape of gold and jewelry. This had been restricted to £5 in gold, but it had now been decided that every Indian could take £25 in gold with a maximum of £50 for each family. The government believed that the removal of the restrictions previously in operation would have an effect upon the number of Indians desiring to return to India.

There was an idea current among some Indians, Mr. Cole said, that it was intended to use some force or compulsion. No force or compulsion whatever would be used except the force of persuasion, and it he could persuade an Indian that it would be better to return to India he would only be carrying out his duties, and he did not intend to use any means that were not straightforward and legitimate. The position would be that he would explain the scheme to the Indians, and they could accept it or not. If an Indian said he did not want to avail himself of the scheme there was nothing more to be said.

He had reason to believe, however, that a good number of men and women did desire to return to India, and they had, as they knew, a certain number of Indians who were perfectly indigent, and inducement might lead to their return. So far as labor conditions were concerned in India, he had it on the best authority that the Indian Government would welcome the return of as many Indians as cared to go back in order that they might supply the demands for labor, which was by no means sufficient in India at the present time.

High Wages in India

If 20,000 Indians were to return to India today, every one would be found employment, and whereas at the time they left they would have been receiving from 5 to 6 rupees per month they would receive today up to 20 rupees per month. These were circumstances that might induce Indians to return. Then there was the question of food supply, and the inability of Indians here to get anything like an adequate supply of rice, and the high price of rice. These were also questions that were agitating the minds of the Indians.

Retreating briefly the inducements that would be held out to the Indian to accept the scheme, Mr. Cole went on to state that so far as the scheme was concerned there was to be absolutely no surrender by the government in any one particular. The government had committed itself to this policy after the most mature consideration, and intended that all Indians who desired to return to their country should be given the facilities for doing so free of cost to themselves.

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## AUSTRIA HAS LOST MANY COAL FIELDS

Republic Now Possesses Barely One-Half Per Cent of the Entire Coal Supplies of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Coal, or rather the lack of it, may be said to be at the bottom of all Austria's present day troubles, her general helplessness and distress, the breakdown of her currency and finances, her food difficulties and her finally consequent utter dependence on help from foreign countries. Although the coal supplies have considerably improved, most of the Austrian factories are working at only a quarter of their normal capacity. Shortage of coke has decreased the vast production of Austrian iron to 10 per cent of the pre-war output and a highly developed engineering and hardware industry is most severely hampered at a moment when all Europe is eagerly asking for machinery and iron products of all kinds.

Various causes are responsible for the shortage of coal in Austria. During the war rigid military discipline forced the miners to work long hours of overtime, and production rose for a time above the normal quantity. After the break-up of the monarchy a reaction set in and labor troubles and shorter working hours were the consequence. Above all the working capacity of the miners was seriously impaired by insufficient nourishment. All efforts had been directed during the war toward immediate increase of production; preparatory work, such as the opening of new seams, was neglected and this work must now be done by an unusually large number of men, so that the immediate coal output is far below the normal figure.

International Complications

Further, Austria's present shortage in coal is due in no small measure to international complications. Austria is dependent upon imports from Czechoslovakia and Germany. Germany has in turn to furnish large quantities of coal to France, and the coal situation in Germany as well as in France is greatly affected by the coal imports from England. Any falling off in production in any of these countries is immediately felt in the others.

Besides these general causes, there exists in the case of Austria quite particular conditions. The old Austro-Hungarian monarchy was very rich in coal. There were the coal beds in Teschen, and in Bohemia and Moravia and a few small mines in Styria, while Hungary also owned rich deposits. Notwithstanding this, the imports of coal were greater than the exports. Germany sent 1,300,000 car loads and England 1,000,000, whereas the yearly export to Germany was only 700,000 car loads of brown coal.

The peace treaty of St. Germain took from Austria all her great coal districts and the Republic has now barely one-half per cent of the entire coal supplies of former Austria. At the same time it must be considered that the Austrian Republic inherited from the old Austria 22 per cent of population, 30 per cent of industrial workers and 20 per cent of the heating surface of steam boilers. Czechoslovakia has now 50 per cent of the Austrian coal fields; while Poland has received 48 per cent of the Austrian coal deposits. Most of these former Austrian coal mines are still owned by Austrians and were explored and developed by Viennese enterprise. And yet it is now impossible for Austria to get a sufficient supply of coal from these states though they have coal in abundance.

Present Requirements

Austria at the present time requires about 1,200,000 tons a month besides 130,000 tons of coke. Vienna and its contracts.

Switzerland, said Mr. Stucki, was not the only country which had sustained losses. Those of France were placed at hundreds of millions of francs and the position of Holland and the Scandinavian countries was no better than that of Switzerland, for since the autumn the mines had been able to deliver in advance and there had commenced a strike of consumers who could not pay the high prices. Undoubtedly, Switzerland possessed an excess of high-priced coal, but better too much than not enough. The federal railways, which had always assisted in the deliberations and decisions of the cooperative, had accepted part of the responsibility and had agreed to take over part of the stocks. The cooperative had commenced liquidating and the operation would be completed by June 20. The question of the suppression of the monopoly was a matter for the federal council.

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## PROBLEM OF FOREIGN CATTLE IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The secretary of the Farmers Union having announced that no members of that body will present themselves for the Southern Parliament, his authority is now being challenged by some of the members who, in letters to the press, beg to differ from him. A County Louth farmer says the present state of chaos is ruinous to agricultural interests, and thinks it is well worth while to try to develop the latent possibilities of the act, for in it lies "the nucleus of a great and far-reaching measure of liberty." He further states that if the present disturbed conditions continue, the hope that the government would help to relieve the ratepayers with malicious injury claims would have to be abandoned. He thinks that Irishmen might expect a general all-round amnesty for both man and money if the Home Rule Government were adopted. He points out that five-sixths of the taxation necessary to run the country must come out of the land, and, therefore, that the people who pay the piper should be in a position to call the tune.

At a meeting of the national executive of the Farmers Union, which has just been held in Dublin, the question of dealing with Canadian store cattle was the main subject under discussion. During the war, the British Government promised that later on they would seriously consider the matter of allowing such cattle into the United Kingdom. Therefore the withdrawal of the embargo on their cattle is now demanded by the Canadians, and in this the British Labor Party is supporting them, simply because the consequent expansion in trade would give more employment.

The opinion of the national executive was that all Irish farmers must unite in opposing the removal of the embargo if the store cattle trade in Ireland is not to be ruined, and that they should join with the Farmers Union in England and Scotland in order to be able to deal effectively with the matter. Neither Ireland nor Great Britain could compete with the big Canadian ranches, and as the small farmers would be very hard hit, it was, therefore, incumbent upon the large farmers to fight the battle for all. One of the delegates present suggested that no foreign cattle should be allowed into Ireland, and that the Irish ports should be closed against them.

The attitude of the Ulster Farmers Union toward the embargo referred to, was shown by their perfect unanimity in passing the following resolution: "That this council protests in the strongest possible manner against the proposal to remove the embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle, which would strike a fatal blow to one of the greatest of our Irish industries, and hereby calls upon members of Parliament to do their utmost to defend the interests of their agricultural constituents in this connection."

Even now, though the situation is considerably better than a year ago, the coal supplies coming to Austria are quite insufficient to keep her industries going at anything like their normal capacity, giving the population the means to earn a livelihood. So long as a thorough change is not effected in these conditions, Austria will continue to live at the expense of other states, and especially of America and England.

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## REPRISAL CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED IN SPAIN

While Terrorists in Barcelona Are Being Put Down Ruthlessly, Operations in Retaliation Are Being Transferred Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The terrorist campaign in Spain, or the social problem, as it is generally and euphemistically called, has assumed a new and remarkable phase. When Gen. Martínez Anido changed his office from the Military Governor of Barcelona to Civil Governor thereof, becoming then plain Mr. Martínez Anido, it was generally understood that he was about to put the syndicalists of Barcelona through the severest course of repression that they had ever known, and the popular surprise was correct.

Mr. Martínez Anido has come down with a very heavy hand upon the leaders of the Unico Syndicate, engaged in terrorism as they have been, and what with arrests, imprisonments, deportations and other things, his efforts have certainly made a considerable impression in the city of Barcelona itself. That it may be thoroughly understood that he wishes to set Barcelona to rights in every respect and fully recognizes that there are other evils besides the syndicalists, who are responsible for much unrest, he has established another and strong campaign against the profiteers whose rapacity is responsible for the dearth of living.

### Profiteers Go to Jail

More than 20 of these gentry found themselves in jail the other day, and are likely to stay there some time. They were mostly shopkeepers in a fair way of business. The Governor's representatives, protected by a force of the civil guard, are now making visits of inspection all over the city, examining weights and measures, searching premises, and generally doing all they can to bring more profiteers to justice. At some places they have found enormous quantities of eggs in the refrigerating chambers, the quantities, indeed, being so large that if they were put on sale they would have the effect of making an immediate and substantial reduction in prices. In this and other ways the Governor is now attracting much public sympathy to himself. But while terrorism in Barcelona is, for the time being, at a rate, very much on the decline, evidently as the result of the repressive measures, intelligence from many other parts of Spain indicates that the terrorists are adopting reprisals in their own way by transferring their operations to other centers. The outbreak of terrorism in various cities, coinciding with its diminution in Barcelona, is remarkable. During the last few days there have been outbreaks of the most dastardly character in various places, from the extreme north in Bilbao to the extreme south in Seville.

### Attacks Fail

At the former the general manager of the Altos Hornos, the big blast furnaces, Manuel Gomez, was fired upon by six syndicalists who were posted at the entrance to the village of Olavaga, as he was driving out from there in his automobile in the direction of the town. At Seville an employer has been the object of an attack, and at Valencia the Civil Governor has also received the terrorists' attentions. In each case the attackers failed in their object, but the attempts have created great sensations. There have been others in other parts of Spain, Mr. Browning, the manager of the Rio Tinto mines, having had two shots fired at him, both of which missed their mark. There have been bomb explosions at Cadix.

It is stated that the Civil Governor has informed himself in detail of the terrorist organization of the syndicates and its methods of work, and some remarkable facts in this connection have recently been made public. It is insisted that the main body of the workers, even though they belong to the syndicates, are not in the least in agreement with the procedure being adopted, and for their own part would be glad to see the end of the syndicates, or at all events of the Unico Syndicate, but are compelled under all kinds of threats and persecutions to maintain their adherence. It is said that the chief authority of the terrorists consists of a revolutionary committee of six persons.

The "Red Police"

In each factory there is a special representative of the Unico Syndicate, and from time to time this person informs one of the members of the revolutionary committee of the name of an employer, official or workman who in his judgment were better disposed of. In due course the revolutionary committee holds a secret meeting to consider the case submitted to them, and after examining the statement, and having come to the conclusion that the application is justifiable, they pass it on to the "Red police."

These latter constitute a sort of higher court, and they go into all the particulars afresh, and especially do they deliberate upon the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed outrage and the dangers that would be met with in attempting it. They may turn the application down, and undoubtedly a large proportion are turned down, since the factory representatives of the Unico Syndicate are very prodigal with their applications. But if it is approved, they pass it on to their special service for execution.

Precautions Against Arrest

This service consists of a gang of desperadoes who hang out in the suburbs and who number about 40. They are entirely at the service at all times of the revolutionary committee and receive a daily wage of 20 pesetas, with a special bonus varying

## WORLD LEAGUE NOW NO LONGER DREAM

Instead, It Has Become Accomplished Fact and Has Entered Stage When It Is Being Accepted by "Man in the Street"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The plan for a World League of Nations passed through the visionary stage before and during the early days of the war. President Wilson led and carried the assault on the intellectuals—his outward triumph is only delayed—and in Great Britain, at least, the League has entered the stage when it is being accepted by the man in the street.

Evidence of this is not far to seek. The first exhibition of the film of the League Assembly at work at Geneva was given at the recent Albert Hall meeting. The League idea has since invaded the theatrical world, and Londoners are flocking to see the new revue, "A League of Nations." On the lesser music hall stage it was at one time considered popular to heap ridicule on the League. The artists who did so now would most surely receive a cold reception.

"The League Has Met"

These facts, however, represent only the outward and visible effects, the causes of which lie much deeper. At the recent mass meeting of London's citizens previously referred to, three ideas called forth deep and fervent applause from the vast gathering, namely: the fact that the League worked (however imperfectly); the opinion that the League should embrace all nations; and the hope that it would finally banish war. In a lecture at the Manchester University recently, Prof. Gilbert Murray stressed the importance of the League having become an accomplished fact. "People would always ask," he remarked, "what had the League done? The great thing it has done, is that it has met."

Undoubtedly that is the principal factor behind the rapidly growing popularity of the League. The picture of the representatives of 47 states meeting together in a room has gripped the public imagination. It symbolizes the first aspirations toward a world consciousness. It gives a certain sense of security and order in a world that they have long felt to be insecure and chaotic. Beside that central fact the other matters which called forth the applause at the Albert Hall meeting, important as they are, are only secondary. The one expresses their sense of triumph, the others only their sense of a temporary failure to complete the triumph. The feeling that the League has "made good" remains, and in that fact lies the promise that it will complete the triumph.

### Value of Educational Work

In the meantime evidence is accumulating that the early educational work of the Council for the study of international relations, and the later work of the League of Nations Union, is bearing fruit. If the League has so far failed to give an inspiring lead to the nations on the vital matter of disarmament, there is a growing appreciation of the fact that in two cases at least—the Åland Islands dispute between Sweden and Finland, and the dispute between Poland and Lithuania—it has been the means of averting war. The knowledge of these successful applications of the scope of the League is doing more to strengthen the public confidence in it—and therefore to giving additional power to the demand for a measure of disarmament—than months of abstract argument.

In spite of the bitterness left by the war, there is now a growing body of opinion in favor of the early admission of Germany and Russia to the League—if for no other reason than to strengthen its authority. While nations, even to the verge of bankruptcy, are still ready to rattle the sword on the slightest provocation, there is steadily being built up a sense that any nation who in future would ignore the League's Court of International Justice, by taking the law into their own hands, would do so in the face of the best opinion of the world, and with the moral and economic consequences that that involves.

Added to these factors in molding public opinion, there is the economic pressure daily growing more acute. The idea is steadily gaining ground that a less selfish national policy, a wider and wiser control of the international causes behind the present economic situation, could have mitigated, if not prevented, much of the distress.

DANISH WAGES AND PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The statistical department of the Employers Association has, according to the association's paper, "Aeldsgiveren," pre-

### CITIZENSHIP PAPERS DENIED ORGANIZER

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PATERSON, New Jersey.—Final citizenship papers were denied to Harry J. Rubenstein, organizer for the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, by Judge Watson, of the Court of Common Pleas of Passaic County, on the ground that Mr. Rubenstein's declaration of belief in the justice of government by the majority put him on record as not believing in the rights and protection of minorities, according to his attorney.

Mr. Rubenstein, a native of Russia, who came here when very young, first applied for his final citizenship papers in December, 1918, according to Murray C. Bernal, his counsel, who discussed the case with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Bernal said that his client had had great difficulty in getting his application heard and passed upon, that action was postponed time after time on the ground that the government wanted more time to investigate his record. Because of his activities as a union organizer and leader of a number of strikes he had incurred the enmity of the employing class. Mr. Bernal said, but the fact remained that although Mr. Rubenstein frankly admitted his Socialist theories and his advocacy of collective ownership and democratic control of industry he declared his belief that such changes should be brought about by orderly means provided in the Constitution and laws of the United States, and added that he believed in and approved of the republican, representative form of government in the United States.

It is expected that the case will be appealed.

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## NATIVE PROBLEMS DEMAND SOLUTION

In South Africa Race Consciousness Said to Be Developing Quickly—Treatment by the Whites Is Aiding Agitators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—An address was delivered recently by D. D. T. Jabavu, at the Johannesburg University College, on the urgent need of cooperation in the solution of the black problem. He pointed out that in race consciousness the natives were developing more quickly than some people liked to believe. While many natives appreciated the benefits they enjoyed under the British flag, it must not be imagined that all was well with the natives.

In referring to the policy of segregation as the solution of the native problem recently advanced in a leading newspaper, Mr. Jabavu points out that segregation was capable of five interpretations: One, that all natives should be shut up in reserves; two, that in towns they should be secluded in locations; three, that there should be an extension of the 1913 Land Act, so that it operates in the Free State, to the remaining parts of the Union; four, that all doors should be closed to the native industry and commerce; and five, that natives should vaguely be relegated to an imaginary locality where they would be left to develop their own civilization.

Segregation Useless

His answer was that segregation was an utter negation of practical policy. It was at best a fantastic suggestion, possible only if all natives made a colossal exodus to some Utopian unoccupied virgin country, ready to be cut into chess board squares for white here, black there. "The white man in South Africa," he continued, "cannot exist apart from the black man, and on the contrary, the black man needs the guidance of the white man in many things. We are, therefore, compelled by circumstances, over which we have no control, to live somehow or other mixed up together."

### AIR MAIL TO SANTA BARBARA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—This city has just been placed on the government air mail service from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago. What few aerial mail flights across the continent have been attempted have been between New York and San Francisco by way of the San Joaquin Valley, where hard winds, caused by the lofty mountain ranges bordering the valley, create air pockets that bother aviators. So the government has abandoned the San Joaquin route for the safer coast route. The airships will have excellent landing places on the newly purchased Fillipoli tract at Santa Maria, in Salinas, a high tableland, and in San Jose.

### MEXICAN CHECKING PASSPORTS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Mexican consuls in the United States have been ordered by the Foreign Office not to issue the passports of laborers coming to Mexico, and border officials have been instructed to be extremely vigilant in preventing such workmen from crossing the Rio Grande, in order to stop the tide of American workmen flowing into Mexico to the alleged detriment of native laborers.

### STANDARD TIME BILL PASSES

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The Senate has passed a bill approved by the House making compliance with standard time obligatory in New Hampshire. The Senate refused to amend the bill to enable railroads within the State to arrange their time-tables in conformity with schedules of interstate trains that may be operated under daylight savings regulations.

### TERM OF OFFICE LENGTHENED

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—Gov. Albert G. Brown has signed a bill providing for the election of selectmen to towns for terms of three years. The law will be effective for town meetings in March.

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## CHANGES IN NORWAY'S SOCIALISTIC PARTY

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CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—At the national congress in the spring of 1918 the revolutionary section of the Norwegian Labor Party came into power. It was understood that the party was to be more revolutionary than before, but the plan to be adopted was not clearly pointed out. The Syndicalists claimed the unlimited freedom of direct action, but this was not a new claim. The socialistic press, however, daily talked of the sanguinary revolution of some. A general strike was looked upon, not as an aim but as a remedy to call forth the great revolution. On July 21 last year, Norway had a little trial of the general strike, but the results were not great. From that day, however, the preparation of the ground grew more energetic, and the connection with Russia still more intimate. Following this came the railway strike in November. By the railwaymen it was thought to be an ordinary wages dispute, but by others it was looked upon as a means of calling forth the general strike.

In connection with this the Norwegian press recently has published the revolutionary plans, marked out by the Bolsheviks in the spring of 1918. The great fire set to the huge stores of timber in Christiania, the taking possession of the police station, the telegraph office and the military establishments, the rendering harmless of all authorities and the manning of an executive committee were discussed in all earnestness. These plans were never carried out, but it is common knowledge that great changes are pending within the Socialistic Party of Norway.

### Ambitious Scheme

"The organization is headed by an able negro British subject, Marcus Garvey, of Jamaica, who has enlisted 2,000,000 followers, it is claimed, raised a fabulous propaganda fund out of which central depots have been established in New York, has built a "Black Star" fleet of four ships already afloat, and is about to set up industries and factories all over Africa on a big scale, beginning with the nucleus of the black republic of Liberia. So that this is not a case of American hyperbole, but a reality founded upon a sensible economic basis and as such destined to influence ambitious Africans. It is for us to study such movements seriously before we laugh them out of court."

Mr. Jabavu said in conclusion: "If it be true that since the great war no nation dare neglect foreign politics, then equally true it is that no section in any community of a country can afford to disregard the welfare of another. Let us join forces in an honest effort to overcome the conventional barriers fixed by a wicked tradition to alienate us, and learn to act in unison for the good of the country in which fate has decreed that we shall live side by side, conscious that our salvation indeed lies in peace on earth and good will among men."

### Education Advocated

After advocating high education for the sons of chiefs, sons of influential men and the brighter scholars, with a practical system of elementary education for the masses, Mr. Jabavu urged that no harm could befall the State if it treated civilized black men as civilized citizens. The danger lay in their arbitrary and legal repression down and back to the status of uncivilized beings after they had once acquired tastes for civilized comforts. No human device could stop the advance of the black man.

"A few weeks ago," he continued, "some sensational press wires reported a big movement among the Negroes in the United States of America to return to Africa in a wholesale trek. The native papers viewed it differently, some treating it as a

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## SURVEY OF SPANISH BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Although a Neutral Country, the Financial and Economic Situation in This Nation Feels Effects of General Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Stock-taking and analysis have been accomplished. It has been a depressing business, but full of moral. The wisecracks of the country are now dwelling a little bitterly on the might-have-beens, showing how Spain missed her chances in the later stages of the war and immediately afterward, and how she is going the right way to miss more of them.

Always bearing in mind that Spain was neutral in the war, and that on the other hand the foreign exchanges and monetary depreciations have affected her also, though sometimes by different processes than those which have operated in other states, the fall in value of Spanish securities in the last year has been sufficiently remarkable.

## Securities Decline

At the end of 1919 Interior 4 per cents were quoted at 75.50 and at the end of 1920 they were 69. Exterior 4 per cents were 55.50 and fell in the year to 52, while Amortizable 5s dropped from 94.15 to 91.25. These, the best Spanish securities, showed the least decline, while the quotations of the Banco de España stock more than held their own. But that of the Banco Español de Crédito dropped from 145 to 138, and the Banco de Bilbao from 390.5 to 390.5.

In railway companies the Nortés fell from 252 to 230 and Alicantes from 259 to 246, which might be considered to be small depreciations seeing what has been happening in other parts of the world, but to some critical minds it is not wholly clear why there should have been so much or even any. Azucareras (sugar) preferentials dropped from 100 to 95 and Peluqueras from 176 to 120. Two of the greatest enterprises in Spain suffered the severest falls in their quotations. Altos Hornos, the famous Bilbao iron furnaces, declining from 280 to 157, while Sota y Amar (shipping) went back from 3765 to 1600. The French and German exchanges moved slightly in favor of Spain, but the British and American against her. In the case of the first-named the quotation of francs for pesetas moved from 47.55 to 44.75, while the mark went from 10.75 to 10.40. Toward the end of 1919 the pound sterling was in a bad way in Spain, and on the last day of that year, though then showing a tendency to rise, it stood at 16.83, or roughly a matter of six pesetas below par. But at the end of 1920 it stood at 26.54, having been past 28 during a short semi-panic state only a few weeks before. Dollars were 5.05 at the end of 1919 and 7.40 a year later.

## Review of the Experts

Financial experts who have examined such figures and others bearing on the situation say that 1920 will leave bitter regrets in the minds of all Spaniards concerned with business and finance, and none the less so for the fact that an appreciable part of the losses has been due to imprudences and follies. The fall in quotations indicates an enormous loss in values, emphasized by the fact that in many cases there is an apparently irreparable shrinkage in dividends. To those who complain that in Spain the cost of living does not begin to decline as in other countries, the state of crisis and upheaval in which industry and production continually find themselves is pointed out. Complete equilibrium, it is said, is not to be found by regulation of the selling prices of commodities; there are other factors. The cost of production, the quantity of the same, the facility or difficulty of export and the international exchanges have as much influence or more in bringing about prosperity of an industry. "From these points of view," says one critic, "the year 1920 could not have been more unfavorable to us. There have been continuous strikes and rise of wages, accompanied by violence, which in the end have to be paid for by increased insurance premiums. There has been restriction of exports and an increasing entry of foreign goods, the consumption of which was suspended during the war. The extent of the latter cannot be indicated exactly on account of the delay in the appearance of the Spanish customs figures, but thousands of signs bear witness to them, and especially the fall of the peseta."

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thursday	Friday	Party
Sterling	\$3.89	\$3.91	\$4.86
France (French)	0.0725	0.0745	1.920
France (Belgian)	0.0745	0.0775	1.920
France (Swiss)	0.0745	0.0775	1.920
Life	0.0865	0.072	1.920
Guillemers	0.04	0.045	0.020
German marks	0.0148	0.0144	0.020
Canadian dollar	0.85	0.87	0.020
Argentine peso	0.045	0.0475	0.020
Paestan	0.0407	0.042	0.020
Norwegian kroner	0.240	0.235	0.020
Danish kroner	0.170	0.165	0.020
Swedish kroner	0.1815	0.178	0.020

## CRUDE OIL AGAIN REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Joseph Seep Agency on Tuesday announced another reduction of 50 cents a barrel in the price for Pennsylvania crude oil, to \$2.75 a barrel. New reduced quotations were established on other grades as follows: Cabell \$2.21, down 25 cents; Somerset \$2.25, down 25 cents; Ragland \$1.15, down 10 cents.

## REPORT ON FINNISH PAPER INDUSTRY

Central Bureau Survey Shows Extent of the Factories, Number Employed and the Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Finland.—The survey emanating from the central bureau of the Finnish paper industry which has recently been issued, covers 23 paper mills (5573 hands), 16 cardboard factories (776 hands), 13 sulphate factories (1697 hands), two sulphate factories (760 hands), and 31 wood pulp factories (1849 hands). There are in addition 20 factories of diverse kinds, which either are not completed, yet or have been temporarily discontinued. The year 1919 witnessed great activity, and the production was from 50 to 100 per cent larger than that of 1918, which, however, shows a marked all-round increase in output compared with the previous year. Production and exports for 1919 were:

	Production tons	Exports tons
Paper	85,709	40,900
Cardboard	22,944	16,397
Sulphate cellulose	69,129	42,711
Sulphate cellulose	23,301	14,514
Wood pulp	122,225	35,396

To show how the cost of production rose from 1918 to 1919 the following figures will suffice:

	1918	1919
Raw materials show marks		
an aggregate of	73,500,000	170,000,000
Fuel	13,800,000	37,600,000
Wages and salaries	27,700,000	53,200,000

## LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY DULL

LONDON, England.—Securities generally failed to show much rallying power yesterday. The markets were affected by changes in prices slight. There was profit taking on a small scale in the oil group. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 57-18.

Industrials were heavy and rubbers, too, also showed a disposition to drop. Glit-edged investment issues sagged and were without support, owing to dear money. French loans were firm and Chinese and Brazilians were good in spots.

## FIRST PAYMENTS ON CUBAN MORATORIUM

NEW YORK, New York.—Most of the Cuban banks have made arrangements for meeting the first 15 per cent of deposits payable on demand, under the new moratorium plan, after February 14. It is expected that even this first 15 per cent payment will be a strain on some of the banks, but reports that many are selling sugar, taken over when its value as collateral shrank, give strength to the belief that they will be able to meet the payment.

The rise of sugar from 3 1/2 to 5 cents means an increase in the valuation of many millions to sugar holders. This has caused much optimism, and is expected to aid banks in paying obligations should they be forced to sell sugar they are holding. The rise is attributed mainly to restrictions supposed to be placed on sugar export and to more systematic methods of the new plan of marketing under one head will bring.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF STEELS ARE LOWER

NEW YORK, New York.—The average prices of eight principal iron and steel products declined last week to \$63.04, compared with \$64.44 the previous week, \$64.86 a month ago, and \$75.45 a year ago, according to the Iron Age. Last week's decline, it is said, is due to the price policy of the Midvale Steel Company and to other independent quoting prices to protect their business.

Plates declined from \$2.50 to \$2.40 a hundred pounds, beams from \$2.45 to \$2.25, and steel bars from \$2.35 to \$2.15. Black sheets, No. 28, fell from \$4.35 to \$4.20 a hundred pounds, and blue annealed, 9 and 10, from \$3.55 to \$3.20.

The current average shows a decline of 25.8 per cent from the high 1920 average of \$85.03, reached in August of that year, and a decline of 19.4 per cent from last year's average of \$78.21. The present average is less than any annual average since 1916, and is one of the low points since pre-war days, but it is still 73 per cent over the 1913 average.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices continued declining yesterday. March opened at 1.71 and closed at 1.68 1/2. May, from an opening of 1.62, closed at 1.59 1/2. Corn also declined. May closed at 69 1/2 and July at 71 1/2. There was little trading in hogs, bids being 10 to 15 points lower. Provisions went downward. May rye 1.42; July rye 1.26; May barley 68; May pork 12.57; May ribs 11.30.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. March, 13.32; May, 13.32; July, 14.22; October, 14.53; December, 14.55. Cotton spot quiet; middling 13.05.

## NEWSPRINT PRICE REDUCED

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadian Export Paper Company has reduced the price of newsprint to 5 1/2 cents a pound, or \$110 a ton for second quarter.

## DEFATION AND NATIONAL DEBTS

British Banker Discusses Monetary Situation and Says the Only Way Is for Governments to Decrease Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Presiding recently at the ordinary general meeting of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., the Hon. Reginald McKenna, the chairman, spoke on the financial situation. He said that the only means of securing monetary deflation was by paying off part of the national debt, and that could be done only by decreased expenditure. He said that in ordinary times the simplicity and effectiveness of our central banking system kept prices at a fairly constant level. A rise in prices caused by undue expansion of credit was always checked before it had gone far and before adjustment had been made to the new price levels on such a scale as to render a subsequent fall in prices destructive to trade.

The essential conditions for the effective operation of the bank rate, Mr. McKenna stated, no longer existed, and they were bound to examine afresh in the light of actual circumstances the policy which guided the financial authorities in making money rates high or low and the methods adopted by them to achieve their object.

## Gradual Action Urged

Stated briefly, the Treasury policy declared early last year, was first to stop further inflation, and then gradually to deflate. Mr. McKenna declared that the proposed policy of deflation by the inflation was not a temporary condition capable of remedy by raising the bank rate and restricting credit. Prices were forced up over a protracted period of time, wages and contracts of all kinds were adjusted to new price levels, and fresh capital was embarked in business on the new basis. In circumstances such as these the first effect of an attempt to force down prices by monetary deflation must be to cause severe trade depression. A policy of gradual monetary deflation, but deflation so guarded as not to interfere with production, was a policy impossible of execution.

"If permanent monetary deflation is to be accomplished," said Mr. McKenna, "it can only be by a reduction of the purchasing power brought into existence by the inflation. A reduction which can only be effected by paying off part of the national debt. But there is no means of doing this by the imposition of additional taxation, as suggested in the Treasury memorandum. In present circumstances the only source from which funds can be obtained for repayment of the national debt is by economy in expenditure, and by this means alone a monetary deflation be effected, or even attempted, without permanent injury to our trade."

"An attempt at monetary deflation of this kind," said Mr. McKenna, "can only end in the strangulation of business and widespread unemployment. This kind of deflation cannot be effected at all unless part of the immense government loans is repaid, and there is no means of doing this except by economy. Any premature attempt, however, at monetary deflation by methods which do not touch the causes that have produced the inflation, must lead to disaster. Great unemployment will ensue and the nation will be faced with social evils of a different kind, though not less serious, than those resulting from inflation."

## Markets Are Needed

"Our financial policy then," continued Mr. McKenna, "should be one which will stimulate production and trade. It is quite true that we cannot look for real commercial prosperity until the European market is restored. Our industrial organization has been built upon a basis of an immense international trade. Our plant is designed for mass production, our commercial houses adapted for business on the greatest scale. The only condition under which 47,000,000 people can live in these islands, not merely tolerably, but live at all, is that our output should be up to the highest level of our industrial capacity, and that the surplus of goods which we do not consume ourselves should be freely exchanged for the imported food and raw materials which are essential to our existence."

"The economic restoration of Europe should today be our first concern. If we neglect it our whole foreign trade will contract and decay. If the broken countries of Europe are not restored even the still solvent states will slip one by one into the general ruin. A remedy must be found and found quickly. But what remedy? I do not think there can be much doubt as to what Europe needs at the present time. She needs peace, not merely the peace of pacts and treaties, but peace born of the spirit of peace. The governments of Europe have made peace, but they have not yet accepted the conditions of peace. Once these conditions are accepted the way will be clear before us. The European states will be able to bring their expenditure down to the limits prescribed by their revenue, the issue of paper currency will cease, the exchanges will be stable, confidence will revive, and full employment will follow. These are the terms upon which Europe can be restored, and with the restoration of Europe will come the revival of our own national prosperity."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Work on the proposed Havre-Paris pipe line, being done by American oil interests, has been indefinitely suspended after nearly 20,000,000 francs had been expended on preliminaries on construction and plants.

According to a Washington dispatch more than 100 per cent over subscription of 5 1/2 per cent treasury certificates, maturing July 15, is indicated by the preliminary report of the Treasury Department.

The London banking house of J. S. Schroeder & Co. is conducting negotiations with the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo for a loan of £6,000,000. The United States Senate has adopted amendments to the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill providing for duty on sugar, butter, eggs and milk. An investigator appointed by former President Venustiano Carranza says that 15,000,000 pesos are required for immediate reconstruction of Mexican National Railways. The total cost of maintenance of lines is estimated at 14,000,000 pesos.

The following notice has been issued by Sears-Roebuck & Co. to holders of 50 shares or less: "On your behalf we have availed ourselves of an offer of Julius Rosenberg to purchase your scrip certificate for February 15 dividend at par so as to save you any inconvenience therewith."

## The American Smelting &amp; Refining Company

has reduced its price of lead from 4.75 cents to 4.60 cents. Tzecho-Slovakia exported 38,000 metric tons of glass during the first quarter 1920. Of this amount Italy took 14,500 tons, Austria 9560, England 8000, France and Germany 2500 metric tons each. The condition of the blown-glass industry in the country is stated to be fairly good, and large orders have been received from England and the United States.

Owing to Spanish and German competition English salt works with modern equipments are closing down. German salt, it is said, is selling at less than one-third the cost of the British product.

Madrid messages say that the Spanish council of ministers has decided not to make further purchases of South American wheat.

United States exports of aniline dyes during December were valued at \$1,758,170, of which China took \$728,650.

The aggregate price of 25 stocks and 10 bonds on the Berlin Stock Exchange January 8 was 17.013, highest ever reached, and comparing with \$767 on January 2, 1920, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

## DIVIDENDS

The directors of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 10. A dividend of 3 per cent was paid on the common stock three months ago.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 10. The dividend on the common stock is the same as was declared three months ago on the new stock of 10 par value.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks. Common is payable May 2 to stock of record April 23, and the preferred payment will be made on April 1 to stock of record March 16. The annual meeting of stockholders will be held in Jersey City, for which purpose books close at 3 p. m. March 16 and reopen at 10 a. m. April 14.

## HEAVY CLOSE IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The closing was heavy on the stock market yesterday after an unsettled day, with slight recessions in many stocks. The retention of the 7 per cent call money, the reaction of foreign exchange and reduced dividends all contributed to the selling. The number of shares involved was 622,200.

Closing prices follow: Steel 83 1/2; Central Leather 36 1/2; Reading 75, off 1 1/2; Studebaker 60, off 1 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 16 1/4, off 1 1/2.

## BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

	Feb 7	Jan 31
Totals	1,098,350	1,098,012
Gold	1,191,630	1,095,627
Treasury notes	22,082,757	22,810,443
Notes other banks	1,279	2,266
Bills discounted	48,870,920	53,326,948
Advances	25,087	25,087
Investments	147,126	147,126
Other assets	9,145,187	8,885,682
Notes in circulation	66,482,577	66,820,894
Deposits	10,874,628	15,882,964
Other liabilities	8,700,417	3,550,320

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

	Feb 16	Feb 9
Gold on hand	5,502,565,000	5,502,569,000
Silver	262,772,000	266,628,000
Circulation	35,072,295,000	35,273,506,000
Gen. dep.	3,140,490,000	3,266,052,000
Bills disctd.	2,892,272,000	2,082,659,000
Treasury dep.	25,800,000,000	25,800,000,000
Advances	2,235,428,000	2,235,440,000

## INDUSTRY IN THE URALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MOSCOW, Russia.—The output of coal in the Urals in 1920 was 7,000,000 pounds, or double the quantity of 1919. The proposed peak output for 1921 is 30,000,000 pounds. Four thousand pounds of steel wire and 4000 pounds of steel rope have been dispatched from the Urals to the Don Basin.

## PAPER AND PULP RESEARCH FUND

Canadian Manufacturers to Establish Cooperative Department so That Discoveries May Be of Benefit to All Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At the eighth annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association held recently the most important matter to come before the convention was the report of a special committee recommending the establishment of a department of technical research, to combine the general research work of the various industries connected with the association, this department later to be incorporated in the proposed Central Bureau of Technical and Scientific Research under Dominion Government auspices at Ottawa. The report was unanimously adopted and provision made for an initial expenditure of \$35,000 in this work. For the establishment of this bureau legislative sanction will be sought.

## The purpose of the new research

bureau is to enable the industry as a whole to experiment in the use of various grades of wood not now employed in paper making, so as to supplement the diminishing supplies of spruce and other recognized paper-making woods. In this, it was stated, the shortage of good paper-making woods had become such that the association had gone ahead of the Dominion Government in this matter of making chemical research for other sources of supply. Another phase of the work to be undertaken by this research department will be the co-ordinating of the various experimental departments now maintained by individual companies, each of which has its own research laboratories. Under the new arrangement all of these will be brought together in one bureau, for the general good of the industry. Under present arrangements any improvement or discovery made by an individual firm is kept for its own benefit. Under the new general bureau of research, any such improvement will be shared for the general benefit of the industry.

## Compiling Books

It was also decided to make an additional grant to the work of the international committee, which is compiling a series of educational textbooks for the use of those engaged in the pulp and paper industry. In his retiring address, Mr. George Chabon Jr., of Grand Mere, Quebec, who has been president of the association, urged educational propaganda with regard to progressive forestry legislation, to secure the perpetuation of Canada's forest resources. Mr. Percy B. Wilson of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, was elected president.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, Montreal, spoke on the relation of the universities to industry. The university, he said, was the home of ideas, dreams and aspirations. Industry the field of diligence and practical things, but both were intended to work together and assist each other to aid human progress. To this end he considered that a university must broaden its activities until it became really universal, so as to develop men to their fullest capacities, and so that the son of the laborer should be able to share the same chance with the son of the wealthy man, according to his abilities. Universities were more and more appreciating this, said General Currie, and were today devoting immensely greater attention to technical work and applied science, for the advancement of industry.

## History Reviewed

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance for the Dominion, reviewed the history of the industry that has become one of the great factors in the progress of the Dominion. This year already nearly \$50,000,000 worth of these products had been exported, well over 11 per cent of Canada's total exports. He hoped this would grow, after fair provision had been made to supply the home market. Sir Henry doing so well with newsprint, he expressed surprise that Canadian manufacturers had not done so well with other grades of paper, with importations of over \$10,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 came from the United States. Sir Henry deprecated talk against "big business," saying that if a small business was good enough for the country and became big enough through the energy and ability of its management it was to that extent better for the country and for those whom it employed.

## Sir Henry urged that business men

should take a more active interest in the Canadian Government, as the biggest business in the country, and see to it that the cost of government was reduced to the last cent compatible with the proper discharge of public business and the requirements of the public service, in which work he was trying to do his share.

The Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, said: "I believe there is one cure for the ills of inflated currency, high prices and insufficient production. That is economy, both for the Dominion and provincial governments, and for the ordinary people. The second remedy is more and harder work, and the third is cooperation between all men of good-will for the future betterment of our country—cooperation between Capital and Labor, between the manufacturer and the farmer, and between people of all nationalities and creeds. It is all one great machine, and if one cog goes wrong the machine is clogged."

## BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

Tanners Are a Little More Confident, but Manufacturers Believe Prices May Go Lower

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Confidence is gradually being restored in the tanning trades, as hides advanced slightly at this week's Bermondsey auctions, best ox touching 65d. and light calf 13 1/4d. Tanners, however, are still depressed and unhappy at cutting their losses on leather coming from high-priced hides. Many, however, are grasping the nettle and basing prices on replacement values. Boot manufacturers are not yet convinced that prices have touched bottom and are pursuing a very conservative policy, merely ordering existing requirements and avoiding speculation. Tanners are still working in well below normal supplies of hides, and this keeps down accumulations of stock.

The chief demand at the moment for sole leather is for the repairing trade, as the public are now finding out the real value of some of the rubbish in footwear which has been sprung upon them at "sales" during the past few months, when the reaction against high prices set in.

Sales of upper leather are of small dimensions, and importers of American stock have made severe cuts in price at the yearly inventory. Glace kid, for instance, which a year ago sold at 5s. per foot is now cut down to 1s. or 1s. 6d. and is very hard indeed to sell even at that figure. Makers of glaze and box calf are showing great anxiety as to the dumping of American and French stock on this market; it looks, therefore, as if holders were in urgent need of cash, and have been forced to realize at any price. French patent leather has also been sold here of late at figures which quite preclude British competition for the time being.

Imports of leather for the year 1920 amounted to £19,715,078, dressed leather making up £11,959,203 of the bill. Imports of American leather for 1920 were as follows: Glace kid, £4,348,275; patent, £986,248; and other sorts (such as box and willow stock), £2,044,515. In view of the stagnation in the British shoe trade, it is also rather surprising to note that Great Britain imported no less than 192,486 dozen pairs valued at £2,928,757.

## COTTON MILLS IN SOUTH RESUMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina.—Practically all southern cotton mills, which curtailed production during the past few months, due to the depression of prices, have resumed operations on full time. The drop in the price of cotton goods was followed by a corresponding drop in the price of raw cotton and a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent in wages. Mill managers say they are now beginning to receive orders at the lower levels, and they look for a satisfactory year's business. The reduction in the size of the crop this year is expected to be offset by the surplus carried over from last year, and this gives cotton manufacturers reason to believe that there will be no marked advance in prices for at least another year and they are planning their operations on that basis.

Coupled with this, it is figured that the stocks on retailers' shelves have been steadily diminished during the period of curtailment of manufacturing, and they look for a good volume of orders during the ensuing 12 months.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Philippine Government's commercial report on the Philippine trade for the year 1920 breaks all records. It is the highest in the history of Philippine commerce, and was reached, despite the unfavorable rate of exchange, which ranged during the year from 3 per cent to 12 per cent, with an increase of \$64,000,000 over the figures for 1919.

The United States contributed \$92,259,773 of the imports, or about 62 per cent. Of the total exports, the United States absorbed \$105,216,262, or 69 per cent. Sugar was the biggest item. Hemp was next in importance, coconut oil coming third, amounting to \$23,268,886.50, practically all of which was absorbed by the United States.

Imports and exports are as follows: Total imports \$148,438,282.50; Total exports \$171,123,856.50; Total foreign trade \$319,562,139.00; Imports from United States \$92,259,773.00; Exports to United States \$105,216,262.50.

## TELEPHONE COMPANY CAPITAL

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Stockholders of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have voted an increase of \$25,000,000 in the capital stock, bringing the total capitalization up to \$100,000,000. Amount authorized of issue of the stock will be determined by the directors. Operating revenues in 1920 amounted to \$33,606,341, or more than double those of 1919, according to the annual income account of the company. Net earnings, after taxes, aggregated \$6,388,426, compared with \$2,611,253 in 1919. After all charges, etc., net profits were \$6,137,445, or \$9.34 a share on the capital stock, compared with \$5,424,964 in 1919. After \$4,984,207 dividends, the surplus was \$1,153,307.

## SYNDICATE HELPS JAPAN'S SILK TRADE

Delegate to International Exposition Tells How Price, That Dropped From \$18 to \$5 a Pound, Is Stabilized

## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

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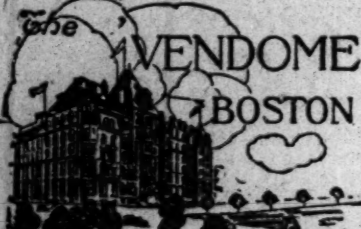
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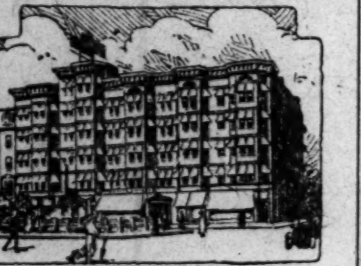


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## EDUCATIONAL

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Just as among the states of the Australian Commonwealth seniority is taken by the mother state of New South Wales, so among the universities of the Commonwealth the senior of them all is the University of Sydney, situated in the capital of that state. Its foundation dates back to the middle of the nineteenth century and therefore, with the exception of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and the Scottish universities, it has almost as long a history as any university in the British Empire.

The English universities have largely been founded and developed by private benevolence. It has only been within comparatively recent years that the modern English universities have secured some small measure of financial assistance from the government, and in this respect, therefore, the University of Sydney is unlike those of Oxford, Cambridge or Manchester. But this only applies to the financial side of its life, and on the academic side Sydney has derived its inspiration largely from Oxford and from the many admirable teachers who have come to it directly from Scottish universities and especially from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

In all young communities the need for university education lies mainly in the direction of professional training and only later, when the needs of the engineering and the professional schools have been provided for on a simple scale, can the claims of pure scholarship be attended to. We find therefore in Sydney that it is in these directions that the fullest development has been secured.

The governing body of the University of Sydney is a senate consisting of 25 members called "fellows," of whom five are representative of the teaching staff of the university, 10 are elected by the graduates, and are usually laymen, while the remainder are appointed in one way or another by the government of the state of New South Wales. The senate is therefore a predominantly lay body and is concerned primarily with the business side of the university, as are the chancellor and vice-chancellor, both of whom are honorary and non-academic.

In academic matters the senate is advised by a professorial board consisting of the senior members of the faculty, but in matters of high importance the university is not strictly autonomous, for all its by-laws and regulations require the assent of the government of New South Wales before they can come into effect. It cannot be said that this has done much radical harm to university progress, but it has undoubtedly caused greater liberality in the equipment of departments devoted to the supply of material needs than of those concerned with pure scholarship and culture. Thus an ample endowment for a chair of veterinary science and its buildings has been provided from governmental funds while until a year ago Sydney had no chair of English language and literature.

The departments of engineering and the applied sciences in general have a considerable and well-paid staff while history has only a professor and a single assistant responsible for the whole teaching. These defects are clearly realized by the faculty and they are beginning to be remedied, for it is seen that until the university has an arts side comparable in strength and dignity with its professional schools it cannot properly serve the community as a center of light and leading in intellectual matters. It would seem that Sydney like other Australian universities suffers from the absence of an academic person of high reputation for scholarship and administrative ability like the vice-chancellor of a British university. Such a principal officer can look over the whole educational problem and bring the various parts of the university into proper balance one with the other, so as to direct the stream of benevolence into channels other than those that are immediately popular.

At present the sole executive officer whose functions are concerned with every part of the university's work is the registrar, but his work is purely financial and he cannot speak with the authority in academic matters that attaches to the views of a professorial vice-chancellor. Sydney, however, possesses in its present registrar, Mr. Barff, an administrator of high capacity and great breadth of view, whose opinions carry much weight, so that the university does not suffer as it might under so radically defective a system.

In the matter of buildings and site, Sydney is admirably provided. The university is situated on a high and extensive site removed from the center of the city, but with easy access in every direction. The buildings are mainly in the style of collegiate Gothic of the fifteenth century. The government has recently made large grants for new buildings and of these the library has already been erected with considerable artistic success. With these grants and the large additional endowments that have been received from private bequests, the university is in a much better financial position than any other in Australia. Though only a comparatively small proportion of the students is resident in the denominational colleges that surround the grounds of the university, the social side of its activities is very strong and well organized. There is a students' union housed in a comfortable building in the heart of the university, and there gather all the many athletic, debating and social clubs. A strong esprit de corps pervades the whole and the university is, through its graduates, a very real and helpful force in the life of the state. The rapid enlargement of its

work, and the considerable means that it has to cope with that work, make the University of Sydney undoubtedly the foremost of Australian seats of learning and it takes a worthy position alongside the best of the English provincial universities. With a strengthening of its arts side by the foundation and endowment of its new working with the public libraries which will supplement the comparatively meager resources of the university library, Sydney may safely hold up its head as a full-fledged university.

## VILLAGE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Villages offer excellent opportunities for combining many of the best features of both country and city schools, without the handicap of obstructing elements in either," says Dr. Philander C. Claxton, the United States commissioner of education. "In this country," he continues, "there are more than 10,000 villages and towns having a population less than 2,500. These are usually not included in our rural schools and rural school problems, nor in our plans for rural school improvement. Nor are they generally included in plans for the improvement of city schools."

Indeed, it is not improbable that in the future both the schools of the large cities and the schools of the open country may turn to the village schools for lessons in effective organization on the one side, and freedom of initiative and individuality on the other. At any rate, there is much need for careful study of the actual and possible opportunities for educational improvement in villages, in which nearly 10,000,000 of the people of the United States live.

"Administration and supervision of village schools" is the subject of a government bulletin which Dr. Claxton has caused to be issued as the result of two years of study and special conferences along this line. This official manuscript states that in distinguishing for school purposes boundary lines of the incorporated village should be disregarded, especially in the agricultural sections of the country where the village is an integral part of the rural community, and all the children of the community should attend the same school. In other words, since the village is the center of life for a considerable territory, it should be the consolidation center.

If the country schools form a consolidation group by themselves and do not include the village, there will be a line of demarcation between the village and the surrounding country, although they should be one, declares the Bureau of Education. Before there can be a reorganization and up-building of country life the village and the countryside must cooperate. One way to bring about cooperation is to think together. One school for the entire community will help bring about community thinking; that is, if there be developed the type of school which meets the needs of the entire community, and if the school be made the center of all community activities.

Though in many counties and townships school boards have authority to make school districts on community lines, with the village as a part of the community, they have failed to do so. There are several reasons why a barrier has been set up between village and country schools. One is that villages are permitted to have independent school systems, thus shutting off the children of the outlying districts. As a result there are often two or three one-room schools within a few miles of the village.

Another reason why the village has not been more used as the consolidation center is that the country people hesitate to send their children to the village school for fear that they will be lured away from the farm, because the village schools do not teach subjects related to country life. Yet, neither do the country schools teach subjects related to country life. It is evident that consolidation with the village would not make school conditions worse than they now are in many communities where there are four or five, or even more, one-room schools within a few miles of the village. These one-room schools cannot minister fully to the social and intellectual needs of the entire community, since a community as a rule is larger than the district served by the one-room school; neither do they tend to hold the children to the farm; rather, they tend to drive them away. The course of study in the one-room country school cannot be vitalized to any great extent, while the village school course can be. Furthermore, the village child would no longer be pitted against the country child if it were understood that each belongs to a same community and that both have the same interests.

The Bureau of Education points to certain decadent village communities which were made alive by consolidating rural and village schools. The study then takes up the administration of the village school. With regard to the size, term of office, and method of choosing the village school board, it states that a village school system being simple, no one would advocate a board of more than five members, many being sufficiently administered by three members. A short term is not conducive to good schools, neither is complete renewal at the expiration of a term, no matter what its length. The prevailing opinion is that school boards should be elected by popular vote. It is recommended that the election be a special one held in the schoolhouse, by which method board members are more likely to be elected without regard to political parties, and more care is exercised in voting for a candidate than at a regular election, where numerous village, county, and state officials are also on the ballot. The village school principal, notwithstanding the fact that there are a

hundred and one matters that require his attention, should give most of his thought to the supervision of instruction. Much of the poor teaching often finds in the village schools throughout the country is due largely to the lack of supervision or to the wrong kind.

In reply to a letter addressed to the principals of village schools asking for a list of problems they most often meet, nearly every principal said that one of his great problems is, "How to interest the community in its schools."

To solve this problem, the principal himself must be awake and should take an active part in all community affairs and be a leader of educational thought. Village community life is simple, but in most instances the members do not work together. An organizer and director of social and educational life is needed. The principal of the village school district, whether it embraces the village proper or the entire community, should be more than a pedagogue. He should be an educator in every sense of the term, a community leader, not a follower; a guide setting up ideals of accomplishment. He should be a member of the business men's club from the fact that he is in charge of the chief business in the village, the management of its schools. In a rural community the principal should affiliate himself with farmers' organizations and take part in farmers' institutes and other meetings of the farmers. The principal misses a great opportunity if he does not use the local and county newspapers to keep his schools before the public. In at least one school the principal addresses a monthly mimeographed letter to the parents. By conducting a continuous survey of his school, a principal will have something concrete to present to his school board and to the public.

Whether children take an interest in their own community depends partly upon what they study at school. But one finds the same facts taught and the same illustrations used in the agricultural town school as in the one in the city schools. One of the fundamentals in education is that instruction should begin with that which is familiar and simple and work out to that which is more remote and complex. To know things at home is to know the world.

The plan of organizing the course of study with six years in the elementary grades and six years in the high school can be easily applied to village schools. In the first three years of high school, that is, in the junior high school, most of the subjects should be required, and the senior high-school course should continue the vocational and academic subjects begun in the junior high school with a higher degree of specialization in view, the number of electives offered being in accordance with the size of the school. The school building, instead of the village store, should be the community center. The school building is the only logical place for the discussion of public affairs, the one building in the village dedicated to democracy. One of the evils of village life is monotony and lack of fellowship. There is too much individualism, not enough cooperation, not enough thinking together. The village school serving as a center of community life for those who naturally congregate at the village for business purposes would tend to break up the isolation, lack of fellowship, and individualism. The style of architecture in the village schools should be attractive, at least equal in convenience and beauty to that of the best home in the village.

**SOLUTION OF INEQUALITIES**  
A solution of the inequalities in the opportunity for education as existing in practically all sections of the United States, is offered in a pamphlet distributed in Indiana during a recent "better-schools campaign." Tax the property where it is and send the children where they are, for thus only is it possible to maintain the general standard of education. The village school, serving as a center of community life for those who naturally congregate at the village for business purposes would tend to break up the isolation, lack of fellowship, and individualism. The style of architecture in the village schools should be attractive, at least equal in convenience and beauty to that of the best home in the village.

One township in the State has taxable property valued at only \$100,000. There is such an unequal distribution of wealth that some corporations are able to maintain their schools with a local tuition tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of valuation, but others cannot keep their schools open for the minimum term required by law although they levy the full tuition tax of 75 cents which the law permits. Citizens in some localities, therefore, bear a burden 15 times as great as other citizens bear, and even then cannot maintain an equal standard of instruction.

In one county in Indiana there is \$22,086 of taxable property for each child of school age; in another, only \$1873. A single township contains taxable wealth amounting to \$18,000,000, but three whole counties in other parts of the State have about the same valuation in the aggregate.

One township in the State has taxable property valued at only \$100,000. There is such an unequal distribution of wealth that some corporations are able to maintain their schools with a local tuition tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of valuation, but others cannot keep their schools open for the minimum term required by law although they levy the full tuition tax of 75 cents which the law permits. Citizens in some localities, therefore, bear a burden 15 times as great as other citizens bear, and even then cannot maintain an equal standard of instruction.

Two Indiana counties have 15 standard high schools and 23 counties have 10 or more, but two other counties have only one each. Because of this scarcity of high schools in certain counties, and the difficulties in reaching them, thousands of Indiana children may never hope to obtain a high-school education, although in more-favored localities a high school is in easy reach of every child.

The remedy proposed is to let the State of Indiana become the principal taxing unit for school purposes. It bears not less than 75 per cent of the financial burden of maintaining a uniform school system open equally to all.

Spokane, Washington, has adopted a one-salary schedule for high and elementary schools. The Denver teachers are working for a single schedule for all classroom teachers of whatever grade or group.

## CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Now Established in London

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On January 10 the day continuation schools organized by the London County Council opened their doors for the first time. The opening of these schools is also the opening of a new era in educational progress. In fact, this event might be described as a stage on the road of beneficent social reform.

The London continuation schools form a large and most comprehensive venture. Single schools have been opened here and there under the Act of 1918, some by business firms and others by education authorities; but the schools now instituted in London are equal in number to all the rest put together, and they will contain more than an equal number of pupils.

No one could be sure how the idea of continuative education would be received by young people newly released from nine years spell of compulsory full-time education in the elementary schools. It must be remembered that the scheme involves a minor revolution in the habits and outlook of the people. The uncertainty has, however, been dispelled and the doubts are dissolved. Over 80 per cent of the pupils were in attendance on the first day, and the fact was at once evident that the system has secured the cooperation of the young people for whom it exists. It would have been gravely prejudiced the atmosphere and influence of the schools if it had proved necessary to resort to the machinery of legal compulsion. A very gratifying feature is that the attendance is highest in the more needy districts. In Whitechapel the percentage of attendance on the first day was 98.

The system of part-time continuative education does not, of course, satisfy educationists; nothing short of the raising of the school-leaving age to 16 will do that. But this experiment represents the extreme limit sanctioned by public opinion at the time the 1918 act was passed, and it is the attitude existing at the moment. It is of great importance, therefore, that the scheme should be understood, observed and supported by the friends of education.

All children leaving the elementary schools in London will, in future, be required to attend the continuation schools for eight hours per week until they become 16 years of age. About 15,000 little Londoners left school in December, and these are now the "young people" forming the first batch in the continuation schools. Each term they will be joined by another division of about equal strength, until by December, 1922, the total roll will be 120,000. Seven years hence when the 1918 act comes fully into force, the term of compulsory attendance will be four years instead of two, and the numbers, in consequence, will be doubled also. Compulsory day continuation education, as foreshadowed in the Fisher Act, will then be completely in being.

The number of schools opened is 22, and they are situated near industrial centers. Each young person will attend school for two periods of four hours each per week. The total number of hours per year must be 120. Five sets of pupils will thus be able to attend each school, and a school of the standard size (accommodating 360 pupils) will have a total roll of 1800.

The problem of staff has been satisfactorily solved. No difficulty has been found in obtaining well-qualified men and women eager to enter this branch of the education service. The work will be that of an advanced nature, but not without attractions for those who are fond of social work, and have a love for, and interest in, young people.

Not so easy of solution, however, was the question of accommodation. New buildings are out of the question, and some of the premises which have had to be adapted are not suited to the requirements. Strange to say, in two or three cases it has been possible to secure and restore to their original purpose derelict and abandoned elementary schools, closed because of the migration of population. These buildings were easily adapted, but in many other cases the difficulties were reminiscent of those which faced the London School Board 50 years ago, when it had to resort to halls, mission rooms, and similar makeshifts in inaugurating the education system of that day.

The curriculum has been the subject of much thought and discussion. The chief difficulty will lie in the fact that the pupils will be, for the greater part of their time, engaged in the new experiences of industrial occupations. Education will be thrust into the background. The continuation school will thus have, as its prime purpose, the function of preserving from neglect and wastage the excellent results of the work done in the elementary schools. It is satisfactory to learn that the proposed curriculum will not be vocational until the 16-to-18 age period falls within the scope of the schools. Meanwhile general culture is to be the aim.

One great difficulty will be in the development of corporate life in the schools. It is obvious that this will not be, for no other reason than that there will be separate groups of young people in every school, each group for only eight hours per week. External influences and interests will undoubtedly be strong, and it is to be hoped that the support of social workers and organizations catering for the needs of youth will be adequately forthcoming.

London has inaugurated its great experiment under rather optimistic circumstances. All educational en-

terprises are temporarily under the cloud of "economy." But the continuation schools have, nevertheless, a promising future. They will have the good wishes of educationists all the world over. Sir Cyril Cobb, chairman of the London Education Committee, is reported to have said, "On the result of the London continuation school depends the future of the continuation scheme throughout Great Britain." The results bid fair to be in every way satisfactory.

## A COLLEGE BRANCH IN HAVANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Havana branch of the Boston University College of Business Administration is unique in that, so far as is known, it is the first branch of a college or university to be established in another country, at considerable distance from the parent institution, but organized as though it were simply another building in the same city. The branch is beautifully located in the center of the city of Havana, Cuba; the attending students are largely native Cubans, and it is to a large extent financially backed by a board of Cuban guarantors. But its courses, its trustees and its dean are identical with those in the Boston college; its faculty is American.

It is reported that Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, is contemplating a similar branch in Mexico City. There are many colleges and universities with branches so called, in distant cities, and there are many with affiliations with colleges or universities in other countries, but it is understood that none of these are integral parts of the same institution, with identical courses and organization throughout. This branch of Boston University College of Business Administration appears to be the pioneer in that regard.

Dean Everett W. Lord says that proposals have come from Boston University to establish branches in other countries, but for the time being development of the one at Havana is to receive the major attention. Venezuela wants one, for instance. A representative of the university is already at work upon a branch for Nanking, China.

The Havana branch is equipped to handle 500 students. During the first term, which opened this past October, there were about 150 students registered, and Dean Lord, who has just returned from Cuba, expects that the second term which is now starting will find 300 in attendance. Not only is Havana a large Spanish-American metropolis, but routes of travel from every direction merge within its harbor, so that it is expected that students from other Spanish-American countries will come to the branch, many of them to make it a half-way station for the learning of the English language before going on to the United States to complete their education.

A primary aim in the establishment of the branch, however, was to make it possible for students in the College of Business Administration in Boston to take a year or two in a leading Spanish-American country where opportunity would be afforded to get the actual native atmosphere as pertaining to commercial and social life. This would be done by attending the branch and continuing exactly the same studies as in Boston, but all in the Spanish language. This is expected to develop at once.

A number of business firms in the United States, doing business with Central and South America, have signified their eagerness to send employees who are working up in the business to the Havana branch to obtain the benefits of expert training upon the ground itself, so to speak. These employees while attending the branch would doubtless give a part of their time to the Havana offices of their business firms. After a year or more at Havana, students may transfer to Boston without changing their courses and without loss of time.

For the benefit of American students who desire to spend a year or more in the Havana branch, special courses in the Spanish language and history are offered as incentives to freshmen registered at Boston. Students may transfer to Havana only after having completed the work of the freshman year, including the special courses, with distinctly high standing.

Cuban students attending the branch will come largely from the Cuban secondary schools, which are called colleges in Cuba, but which correspond with high schools elsewhere. A clerks' organization in Cuba, having a membership of something like 46,000, has become so interested in the branch as to ask Boston University to assume the management of a preparatory school conducted by the organization, with the idea of its being thoroughly overhauled and put upon the basis of a commercial high school. An even larger organization, numbering perhaps over 50,000 members, also wishes to cooperate and have its preparatory school registered in the same manner.

The board of guarantors of the Havana branch is made up of Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, and some 52 others, who represent the leading business houses of the island. Already the opening of the branch has had its uplifting effect upon education in Cuba in general, and it is felt that the lower schools all along the line will henceforth more wisely respond to the highest standards of education thus introduced.

With a view to helping to create a better understanding between Mexico and the United States, Tufts College has established a scholarship to be awarded that citizen of Mexico who shall be recommended for the award by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City.

## ATHLETICS AND EDUCATION

A "Sports Minister" for France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Educational circles in France are deeply interested in the appointment of Gaston Vidal to the undersecretaryship of education. There is indeed significance in this appointment. Nominally Gaston Vidal is like any other occupant of this post. He is charged specially with technical instruction. There are not likely to be revolutionary changes in the system of technical instruction under the administration of Gaston Vidal. His nomination was another meaning. It has a meaning that is in no way expressed in his official title.

The fact is that he is popularly, and in educational circles, spoken of openly as the first "sports minister." It is understood that his mission is to introduce games and exercises in the curriculum of French colleges and schools. Whether he will succeed in modifying the present overburdened agenda may be doubted. It cannot be doubted that he will try to do so.

For a long time there have been protestations that the French curriculum which are placed before the French schoolboy and schoolgirl—the French schoolboy in particular. There is a real reaction against the method of cramming. It is for the French scholar emphatically recognized as a case of all work and no play. If Jack is not made a dull boy it is because it is impossible to destroy the native wit of the Frenchman. But the system is looked upon as bad. Not only are there too many subjects—some of them unnecessary and out of date—but the time that is daily devoted to their study is too long. To acquire a grasp of Latin and of Greek, of natural science and of arts, of literature and of mathematics, all excellent in themselves but forced upon boys who have no capacity whatever for some of the subjects and are promptly forgotten after school hours are—the essential backbone of the French education—the boy should work from an early hour in the morning to a late hour at night. Home lessons are abused in France. In a word, the educational methods often do as much harm to the growing boy as good. This has long been seen but conservatism is strong and the French boy has been kept at his practically impossible task. That he sometimes flourishes on this régime does not alter the fact that the judicious mixture of athletics and education in both England and America makes a strong appeal to many reformers in France.

This movement toward athletics in the schools has been going on for some years, but it is the war that has forced it into prominence. There has been a notable increase in the love of sports and outdoor games. France is certainly not a sporting country—nor has it been hitherto. Whatever one may think about the professional champions who have lately made their appearance in France and made much noise in the world, they have certainly given a fillip to the advocacy of athletics.

A "sports minister" for the schools! The cry has been raised often, and the appointment of Gaston Vidal is the reply. Gaston Vidal is—or was in his day—the most famous of French Rugby football players and he has become a hero in the eyes of those who begin to admire the sportsman type.

In the army he had a distinguished career. It may seem that this statement has nothing to do with education prospects in France, but in reality it has a great deal to do with them. He was the soldier-sportsman, until he came to France, and he attracted attention. He introduced games into the army and when his active work as soldier was finished he busied himself particularly in fostering the athletic spirit in the army and, since the armistice, in civil life.

He may be said to represent the younger generation in France, which promises to be different from the older generation. He is president of the Union of Athletic Associations. In politics he is a Radical. He was editor of the journal the "Pays" and now is one of the directors of the "Ere Nouvelle." He was elected to the Chamber in 1919. From the beginning he stood out as the advocate of sport—not in the professional sense, but as a part of education.

For these reasons his appointment, as we said at the beginning, has a considerable significance. It is a token of a new attitude. What will be the practical result of his taking hand in educational administration is difficult to judge in advance but he certainly will make a strenuous endeavor to modernize the curriculum and to improve the lot of the French student. His coming is hailed with a chorus of praise. No one misunderstands its import but it should be repeated that although he is believed to be definitely charged with the duty of encouraging sports in the schools, he does not in fact hold the title of "sports minister" so freely given to him. Nor can his attributions be changed any more than his title except by act of Parliament. Still these are purely official objections and in practice will be brushed aside. France insists on calling Gaston Vidal her "sports minister."

**MUSEUM AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An important function of the American Museum of Natural History was disclosed by the annual report of the board of trustees, just made public. This took the form of loans to the public schools, without cost of nature study collections, which were made

use of by 1,180,000 pupils during the year; of lectures to 38,000 children in the museum, so that they might visualize the objects treated in their studies; of collections loaned to public libraries, made use of by 136,500 people; and of lantern slides to the number of 115,500 loaned to teachers for use in lectures and classroom instruction on travel and natural history subjects.

One interesting form of educational work was the attendance of children who do not have the use of their eyes, at the museum, where material selected for their use was shown them by touch, accompanied by special lectures.

A new point of contact with the schools which was regarded as important was a series of background lectures to teachers in training, designed to give the student teachers a greater fund of information and breadth of vision, as well as a familiarity with the material available and its possibilities in supplementing classroom work.

## EDUCATION NOTES

One American institution of higher education after another has heralded abroad its increasingly world-wide representation in its enrollment of students. The University of Chicago, which has 463 students from other lands, may be taken as an example. At this university 42 nationalities are represented as follows: Russia leads with 100, while China comes second with 75. Canada and the Philippines follow next in order with 44 and 39 respectively. Other countries represented are: Japan 34, England 27, Germany 18, Hawaii 11, Poland 11, Sweden 10, Italy 7, Scotland 7, Bohemia 7, Austria 7, India 6, Greece 6, Norway 5, Mexico 5, Rumania 5, Finland 4, Hungary 4, Armenia 3, Syria 2, France 2, Palestine 2, Porto Rico 2, British West Indies 2, Turkey 2, Denmark 2, Ireland 2, and Guatemala, Alaska, Lithuania, Slovakia, Panama, Costa Rica, Egypt, Korea, New Zealand, Belgium, Spain, and Caucasus with one each. Various welfare agencies are extending every possible courtesy to these students. It is hoped that in this way they may come to know the best things in American life and become better acquainted with one another.

The rise in prices due to the war is seriously affecting private and endowed secondary schools in England. Administrative expenses have risen greatly and the recent improvements in teachers' salaries under the Burnham Report have rendered it difficult for independent schools to obtain teachers except by granting similar terms. In addition there is the problem of superannuation, which has been forced upon the governors of these schools by the attractive scheme now in force for teachers in state-aided schools. This point was stressed at the recent meeting of the Private Schools Association. One of the speakers said that the survival of the private schools depends upon success in attracting good teachers. Weight is added to this contention by the report of the select committee which has been inquiring into educational expenditure. The committee state that evidence was given that many good secondary schools were being closed owing to their inability to provide pensions for their staff. The Headmasters' Annual Conference also had this subject under review, and a resolution was passed asking the Board of Education to permit large increases in school fees, in cases where such a policy needs government sanction. The headmaster of Manchester Grammar School has recently stated that permission had already been sought in the case of that school. To meet present conditions the pre-war fee of £15 per scholar should, he said, now be raised to £25.

Dr. A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., at a recent meeting of the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industries recommended that industries should establish research laboratories to be financed partly by the firms in the various trades concerned and partly by the government. He hoped that the latter portion of the expenditure would not be necessary after a period of about five years, but it would be helpful in setting the scheme going. He stated that the British Cotton Research Association was active in this direction. The association contained 90 per cent of the spinners, bleachers, manufacturers, etc., within the trade; it had secured land at Didsbury to the extent of 14 acres, with an adjoining house as an administrative block. The research to be undertaken was to be on broad lines, including investigations into botanical, chemical and physical changes concerned with the industry. Research should form a broad roadway along which future advance might be made. Associations for this purpose should in all cases link up with the universities and other institutions in which pure research was carried on, and should share with them the responsibility for training research workers.

As part of its campaign against the high percentage of illiteracy prevalent in the nation, the government of Guatemala, through President Carlos Herrera, has issued a decree that hereafter no child between 6 and 11 may be employed in any establishment whatsoever during school hours; attendance at the rural schools is made compulsory; those between 14 and 18 may not work in the said establishments unless they can read and write or produce certificates to show that they are attending a night school for that purpose. The fines collected for infractions of the law will go to the public funds for elementary instruction.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Song for a Little House

I'm glad our house is a little house,  
Not too tall nor too wide;  
I'm glad the hovering butterflies  
Feel free to come inside.

Our little house is a friendly house,  
It is not shy or vain;  
It goes with the talking trees,  
And makes friends with the rain.

And quick leaves cast a shimmer of  
Green,  
Against sun whitened walls,  
And in the phlox, the courteous bees  
Are paying duty calls.  
—Christopher Morley.

## Irving at Annesley Hall

At about three miles distance from Newstead Abbey, and contiguous to its lands, is situated Annesley Hall, the old family mansion of the Chaworths. The families, like the estates, of the Byrons and Chaworths, were connected in former times.

Descending the hill, we soon entered a part of what once was Annesley Park, and rode among time-worn and temper-riven oaks and elms, with ivy clambering about their trunks, and rooks' nests among their branches. The park had been cut up by a post-road, crossing which, we came to the gate-house of Annesley Hall. It was an old brick building that might have served as an outpost or barbacan to the Hall during the civil wars, when every gentleman's house was liable to become a fortress. Loopholes were still visible in its walls, but the peaceful ivy had mantled the sides, overrun the roof, and almost buried the ancient clock in front, that still marked the waning hours of its decay.

An arched way led through the centre of the gate-house, secured by grates of open iron work, wrought into flowers and flourishes. These being thrown open, we entered a paved courtyard, decorated with shrubs and antique flower-pots, with a ruined stone fountain in the centre. The whole approach resembled that of an old French chateau. At the lower end of the court, and immediately opposite the gate-house, extended the Hall itself; a rambling, irregular pile, patched and pieced at various times, and in various tastes, with gable ends, stone balustrades, and enormous chimneys, that strutted out like buttresses from the walls. The whole front of the edifice was overrun with evergreens.

We applied for admission at the front door, which was under a heavy porch. The portal was strongly barricaded, and our knocking was echoed by waste and empty halls. Everything bore an appearance of abandonment. After a time, however, our knocking summoned a solitary tenant

from some remote corner of the pile. It was a decent-looking little dame, who emerged from a side door at a distance, and seemed a worthy inmate of the antiquated mansion.

Guided by the worthy little custodian of the fortress, we entered through the sally port by which she had issued forth, and soon found ourselves in a spacious, but somewhat gloomy hall, where the light was partially admitted through square stone-shafted windows, overhung with ivy. Every thing around us had the air of an old-fashioned country squire's establishment. In the centre of the hall was a billiard table, and about the walls were hung portraits of race-horses, hunters, and favorite dogs, mingled indiscriminately with family pictures.

Staircases led up from the hall to various apartments. In one of the rooms we were shown a couple of buff jerkins, and a pair of ancient jackboots, of the time of the cavaliers; relics which are often to be met with in the old English family mansions. These, however, had peculiar value, for the good little dame assured us they had belonged to Robin Hood.

As we were strolling about the mansion, our four-footed attendant, Boatswain, followed leisurely, as if taking a survey of the premises. I turned to rebuke him for his intrusion, but the moment the old housekeeper understood he had belonged to Lord Byron, her heart seemed to yearn towards him.

"Nay, nay," exclaimed she, "let him alone, let him go where he pleases. He's welcome. Ah, dear me! If he lived here I should take great care of him—he should want for nothing—Well!" continued she, fondling him, "who would have thought that I should see a dog of Lord Byron's at Annesley Hall!"

"I suppose, then," said I, "you recollect something of Lord Byron, when he used to visit here?" "Ah, bless him!" cried she, "that I do! He used to ride over here and stay three days at a time, and sleep in the blue room."

From the rear of the Hall we walked out into the garden, about which Byron used to stroll and loiter. It was laid out in the old French style. There was a long terrace walk, with heavy stone balustrades and sculptured urns, overrun with ivy and evergreens. A neglected shrubbery bordered one side of the terrace, with a lofty grove inhabited by a venerable community of rooks. Great flights of steps led down from the terrace to a flower-garden, laid out in formal plots. The rear of the Hall, which overlooked the garden, had the weather stains of centuries, and its stone-shafted casements, and an ancient sun-dial against its walls, carried back the mind to days of yore.

—Washington Irving in "The Crayon Miscellany."

## Miss Edgeworth's Humor

The humor of Miss Edgeworth, a very remarkable attribute. In a woman, was repressed in "Helen." She dared not laugh at Ireland. Cervantes "laughed Spain's chivalry away," said a writer, of "Don Quixote"; and if laughing at the Irish could have cured them of their follies, errors, and improvidence, Miss Edgeworth has certainly done her best in her previous works. "Helen" shows some defects in the construction of its plot, but none in the execution of the details. There is an ease, lightness of touch, a certain air about it, which makes it as interesting as any of her novels, and far more agreeable than those which are weighted with so much effort to work out a moral. "Helen" is not wanting in a high tone and in a high ideal, in which the untruthfulness of a society life is depicted, and the distress and suffering caused by one who evades or denies a fact, and makes an innocent friend the victim of a mistake of her own, is very interesting, and a valuable study. The character of Lady Davenant is one of great power, and shows the versatility, the grasp, of Miss Edgeworth's pen. The conversation of Lady Davenant in the pony carriage, with her young friend Helen is full of life and natural spirit. There is a reality and depth in this picture which will impress it strongly on the mind of the reader. There are among Miss Edgeworth's writings many fine pictures of women. She drew an Englishwoman of culture and high birth finely as written words could describe the qualities of character. Who can forget a Mrs. Hungerford, Lady Delacour, Lady Davenant, Belinda, Caroline Percy, Helen, or Lady Cecilia Clarendon? Her Mme. de Fleury, Emilie de Coulanges, and a host of minor characters, have made women of other nations as famous as her own. None exceed in delicacy of touch, depth of character, and a genuineness of nature the women of "Helen." The high-toned character of Lady Davenant, untouched by the great world in which she has been long a moving power; the charms, yet grave faults, of Lady Cecilia Clarendon; the honest, sincere, yet yielding, nature of Helen; the rugged and brusque bluntness of Miss Clarendon—all move before us in the mimic world of Clarendon Park; and one feels as if, in laying down the book, a new set of friends had been added to his circle. The English reviews and magazines had good reviews of this novel. In America, among many, there was a very excellent one by the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, well known as a fine critic and scholar.—Grace A. Oliver.

at the political table, that furnace of fierce contention and white-hot enthusiasm, and of his putting himself to cool off from controversy by the Ionian Sea. He instantly plunged into the subject of Roman legionaries in Britain as if nothing else really mattered or ever had mattered to him, and pored over the copies of a few inscriptions I had brought him. But he wanted more lively evidence than a mere copy.

"I should like to see the squeezes of these," he said. "Do you know the only proper way to make squeezes? You take your sheet of blotting-paper, and after you have washed the stone, you lay it on, pressing the paper into the letters of the inscription. Then sprinkle it with water, but by no means wet your paper before you have laid it on the stone, because it is apt to tear if you do that. Then take a clothes brush—not too stiff a one—and tap the surface over and over again with the bristles. By degrees you will get the paper to mold itself into all the letters of the inscription, and where there are letters apparently quite perished, it will often show you some faint stroke from which you can conjecture what the missing letter has been, though it is invisible to the eye. And let your blotting paper get dry before you remove it. Otherwise you may tear it. Yes, we are coming to lunch; we know," he said to Mrs. Gladstone, who came in for the second time to see it.

I do not pretend to reproduce the precise wording of this little dissertation on blotting-paper-squeezes, but there or thereabouts was the substance of it, full of detail, full of fire and gesture, as if he himself had invented the science of squeezes and had done nothing all his life but make them.

After lunch he said he would drive me to St. Deniol's, the library, chiefly theological and philosophical, that he was arranging, largely with his own hands, from his vast accumulation of books. . . . Soon after lunch it was announced that the carriage was round, and he went to the door. I had supposed there would be some brougham or whatnot in charge of a coachman; instead there was a pony carriage for two, with a groom holding tight to the pony's head. Mr. Gladstone . . . peered at the pony, and said to me, "Wait a minute: that pony's a beast," and hurried back into the house, reappearing again with a formidable whip. Then I became aware that he and I were going alone, and that Mr. Gladstone, armed with this whip in case the pony was "beastly," was intending to drive, for he took up the reins, and, as soon as I was in, said to the groom, "Let go, Charles." Under this chariotage . . . completely intrigued, we cantered away to St. Deniol's, Mr. Gladstone pointing at objects of interest with his whip, and reminding the pony that he would catch it if he misbehaved. From there, I think he drove me to the station and returned alone. I duly sent him

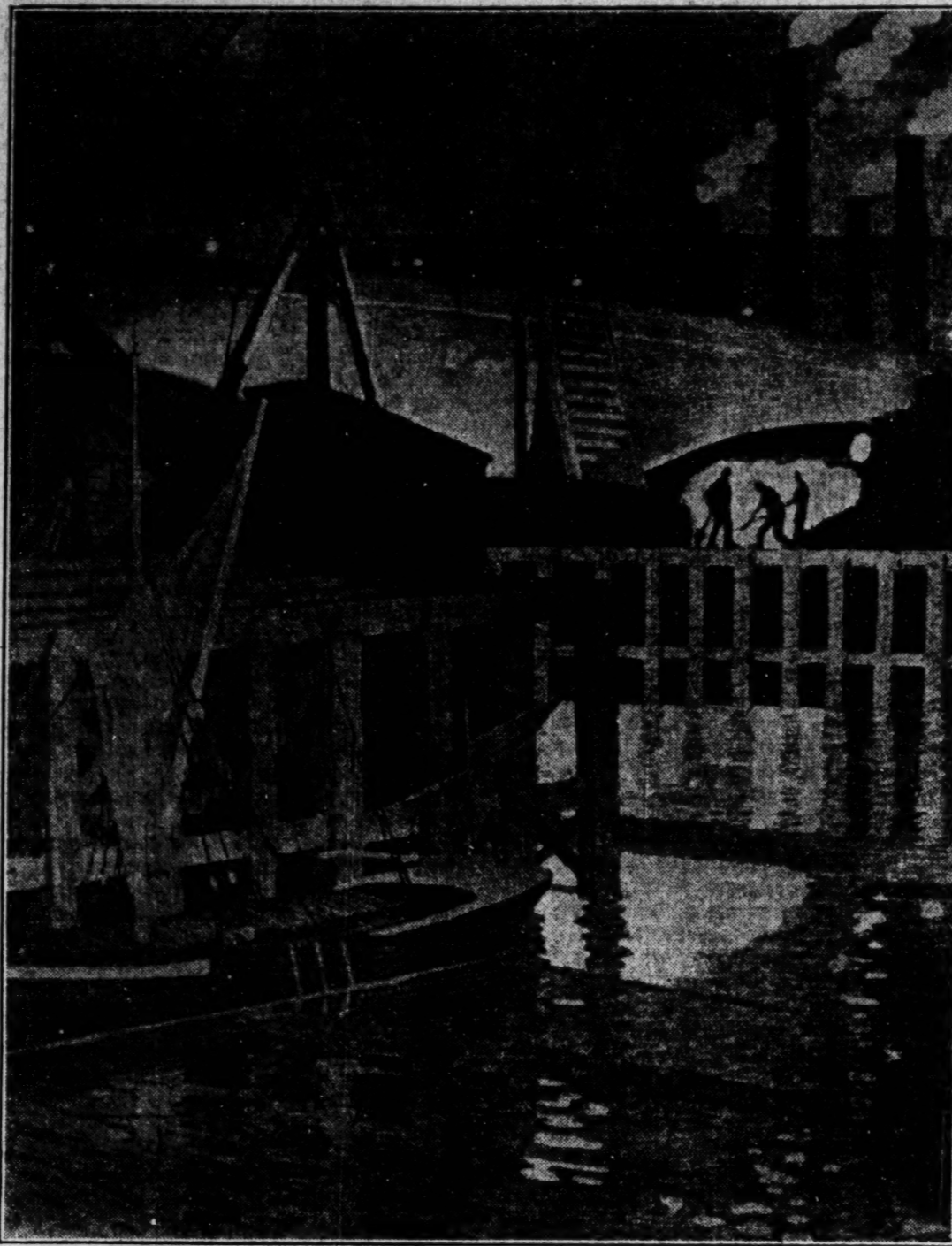
## A Visit to Hawarden

I got there during the morning and was at once taken to see Mr. Gladstone. He was in his study, sitting at his "political table": that other

table was the table where he worked at Homer, so he presently explained to me, suggesting though not actually stating the image which flew into my mind, of his boiling over, so to speak,

squeezes prepared in the manner he had prescribed, and received a series of post-cards suggesting the probable readings of erased letters. . . . "Our Family Affairs," by E. F. Benson.

them there were the copies which they prized as echoes of Greek statues, but which they naturally found inferior to the marbles of the Parthenon or of the temples at Olympia. Mean-



"The Construction of Blackfriars Bridge," by A. R. Laird

## Bridge-Building of Modern Times

To be brief, it is evident that the bridge-building of modern times—from the Renaissance to our own day—has been nothing more than a long series of experiments from which a good many important matters have been excluded. High artistic qualities were divorced from military forethought by the earlier pontiffs of the Renaissance; then came the delicate swag of fidgety dilettantism, like that which built the Palladian Bridge in Prior Park, about A.D. 1750; afterwards, by degrees, the industrial spirit began to assert itself; and in 1779 the first metal bridge was built in Europe.

It is in metal bridges alone that we find a virile growth, a genuine evolution; not often artistic . . . but still a great evolution because it represents modern times. . . . Even Lacer would be awed by the colossal newness of the Forth Bridge. . . . And can you not imagine what Bénézet and Isenbert would say to the bridge when they gazed up and up at the airy film of road suspended over the wide Menai Straits? This would be enough to convince them that a few recent bridge-builders had forsaken ancient forms in order to give expression to generative ideas.

The concept of metal bridges may have come to Europe from China. In the seventeenth century Kircher saw and described a Chinese bridge which seems to have been a genuine suspension bridge of metal, a true forerunner of the Pont de la Caille, over the Pass of Usnes, and of the immense Pont de Beaucourt, which in four spans unites Beaucourt to Tarsaccon, covering a distance of more than four hundred and thirty-eight meters. . . . On my table lies the photograph of a bridge which may be similar to the one admired by Athanasius Kircher. It is an iron swing bridge in Western China, near Auhsein. "A Book of Bridges," Frank Brangwyn and W. Shaw Sparrow.

## A Plea for Roman Art

The magnificence of this field of Hellenic archaeology, with the added charm of being virgin soil, has naturally attracted the best energies of those who study the ancient classical world, and the reconstruction of the humblest Hellenic monument has come to seem of greater value than whole buildings like the Trajan column or the Roman triumphal arches. Rome as an art centre has thus been left to local antiquarianism; at the most were its historical relics, and above all, its portrait busts, used as historical illustrations. Moreover, when students of ancient art did turn to Rome, it was necessarily in order to discredit it, since all that attracted

while those monuments whereon Roman artists had solved problems other than those which had occupied the Greeks were neglected as works of art, though they form most precious links in the long history of aesthetic endeavor. When compelled to admit artistic achievement on the part of Roman artists, we lightly dismissed it as an imitation of the Greek—in fact, in so far as the modern archaeologist sees art at all in Roman times, he considers it as the decadent anti-climax to the art of Greece. In a recent book on Rome by a living authority we read that "what remains of the artistic decoration of the Forum of Nerva, of the balustrades, of the triumphal arches and columns, corresponds in the main to the Hellenistic art of which the most salient example is to be found in the sculptures from Pergamon." Such statements require to be qualified, and I hope to show that Roman art, whatever its origins, eventually developed a profoundly original character.

Now that the field of Greece has been so abundantly surveyed, it should without losing its brilliancy or prestige take its place in a larger whole. It is time for the eye of the critic to relax its concentrated gaze and enlarge its outlook. Our determination to condemn the Trajan and Aurelian columns because they resemble neither the Parthenon nor the sculptures of Olympia recalls the words with which Goethe rebuked the Germans of his day for their indifference to Gothic. . . . Our English critic, Bishop Hurd, was attacking similar artistic prejudices when he wrote: "If you judge Gothic architecture by Grecian rules, you find nothing but deformity, but when you examine it by its own, the result is quite different." But the attitude of the modern classical scholar and archaeologist is even worse. For he refuses to consider development, which is life, and while preaching that Roman art is only an imitation of the Greek, yet refuses it merit because it departs from "Grecian rules" derived from arbitrary preference for one special period of Greek art. Such "orthodox unfairness" is as pernicious to progress in the study of art as in that of literature. Without being disloyal to the age of Pericles, there are yet times when it is well to be able to say, in the same spirit as Dryden, when he pleaded for the originality of the Roman Satire, "I have at length disengaged myself from these antiquities of Greece."—"Roman Sculpture," Eugénie Strong.

## My Garden

My garden is a pleasant place Of moon glory and wind grace. O friend, wherever you may be, Will you not come to visit me? Over fields and streams and hills, I'll pipe like yellow daffodils, And every little wind that blows Shall take my message as it goes.

—Louise Driscoll.

## Spiritual Animus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN Christian Science there is but one animus, the Christly, all-pervasive, and persuasive, unanimous in love for God and man, and in promoting the impartiality and universality of the divine designs. Imbued with grace divine, in the "mind of the Spirit," it is articulate and active for the good of all. The spiritual animus of man bears the intent of Truth, divine Mind; it manifests the holy purpose of God in His revelation of blessedness to mankind. Possessing, or understanding the true ideas, the animus of spirituality shows forth the Christ-Spirit among men, to heal, to help, to comfort, to save.

The purposes of good—their foundation in eternal Truth—never depart from the spiritual virtue of being, without beginning, without end, in heavenly harmony, and are indissolubly connected with divine Principle, their only source and power. They have no temporal inception, stopping place, law, nor action in the false sense of mortal mind, whether as matter or finite personality, which never has a divine animus, since it is but the seeming absence of Principle. The gain of rightness in reflecting Love, Truth, and Life, to bless and not injure, fills that seeming void, or rather is the knowledge that there never was anything but the purpose of infinite Spirit fulfilled, which the illusion of matter cannot obscure.

In learning to adapt thought to the fact that God's expressions are the only realities, the truths of the Bible and Christian Science—laws of God, Spirit—are to be applied practically and proved to be efficacious for human needs, pointing the way to health, holiness, joy, heaven, eternal Life. A human philosophy or dogma cannot lead the way to these unified conditions—multitudes of followers, though it have—for these blessings attest the animus of the Christianized thought.

Christian Science does not teach other-world solutions for present-day problems, as though circumstances were so difficult that anyone might as well be resigned and hope for a future plane of existence to remedy this, or just drift indefinitely until removed there. As there is, in reality, but one existence, ever present, the time to rise above a sense of envying evils, single, collective or personal, is now, in whatever place one's lines are cast, since human environment is but subjective and objective states of thought; and despite that seeming, every place must be found to be God's place, His field, the consciousness and realm of Love, wholly governed by Principle, not by politics or powerful combinations. Genuine spirituality, not mortal suggestion, not strategy nor force, lights the way in Christian Science.

Corresponding to the illumining Christ purpose and its healing, transforming result, and making a plea for all Christian Scientists to follow, and let their lives be controlled by Love, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Scientists, their children and grandchildren to the latest generations, inevitably love one another with that love wherewith Christ loveth us; a love unselfish, unambitious, impartial, universal,—that loves only because it is Love. Moreover, they love their enemies, even those that hate them. This we all must do to be Christian Scientists in spirit and in truth. I long, and live, to see this love demonstrated. I am seeking and praying for it to inhabit my own heart and to be made manifest in my life. Who will unite with me in this pure purpose, and faithfully struggle till it be accomplished? Let this be our Christian endeavor society, which Christ organizes and blesses." ("Pulpit and Press," p. 21.) That sweet persuasion needs no comment. It should sink into our hearts, and well therefrom into deeds that comport with the spirit of Christ and Christian Science, thus demonstrating the unity of good in the one Mind.

God's infinite plan has come to light again—to understanding—in Christian Science. Nothing is so much needed as the ratification of His plan, individually, that the world may be ruled by Love, beneficent, impartial Principle. Only the spiritual animus of Love with man can carry out on earth the purity and divinity of God's plan of limitless well-being and His great loving-kindness,—the animus that works differently, intelligently, not blindly nor vaguely, but in a direct, unremitting way to benefit mankind. The blessings of the Science of Soul are not sordid emoluments, not fleshly satisfactions. Christ has come again in Christian Science to redeem and liberate, to impart a higher sense of substance and satisfaction in the likeness of Spirit, God. Truth unfetters thought, saves from the idolatries of corporeal sense, and teaches that mortals are not Messiahs, as pertaining to the past, present, or future, but that each individual, in so far as he understands the Christ, or Truth, has the Messianic Principle, through which the immortality and perfection of man are brought to light. The Spirit of the Christ cannot be monopolized, personalized, or successfully counterfeited, nor can it remain hidden. The Christ (Messianic) idea with Isaiah, cried, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee"; but this is felt only in humility and love. Not the mere voicing of abstract truth, but the bringing home of truth for the spiritualization of thought and the abnegation of mortal self, is what the spirit of metaphysics does in verification of the Christ, by which

right thinking and acting take the place of the wrong thinking and acting, in accordance with the highest good of all concerned.

Surely those moral obligations named in the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, for readers in church, apply to every worker in the glorious cause: "They must keep themselves unspotted from the world,—uncontaminated with evil,—that the mental atmosphere they exhale shall promote health and holiness, even that spiritual animus so universally needed." (p. 31.) "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," said Jesus, the master Metaphysician. The fleshly concept, at war against Spirit, against Life's grand import, content, and continuity, is the animus of animal magnetism, the downward suggestion of fear, animality, animosity, tragedy. That suppositional antipode of Truth and Love would engulf mortals in the senses were it not that, through the Christ, they are delivered, reformed, illumined, saved. With the animus of Christian Science, one works consistently for the good of the world. The very fact of God's universality is the universality of good for each and all.

## The Poets

I saw from Tamaulipas the morning star  
Herald the morning thro' her gates  
Of gold  
(Tho' yet the night reigned absolute and old  
And day seemed past recall, or most afar);  
Whereat the hosts of light that circled  
In evanescent roses, and that hold  
The vanguard of the dawn, uprising, rolled  
To sea the twilight's grey, enormous bar.

Sons of the dawn! you whose exalted light  
Foreruns the day, from an inviolate height  
Your voices fall; for, set above your kind,  
You see the morrow when the world gropes blind  
In ancient darkness,—ere the East is white,  
And the new mornings strike from mind to mind.

—George Sterling.

## One of the Benefits

"One of the benefits of a college education," says Emerson, "is to show a boy its little avail." Hamilton and Jefferson and Madison and Adams and Webster were college men. But Franklin, Washington, Marshall, Clay, and Lincoln were not.—Henry van Dyke.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The O'Callaghan Defiance

GOVERNMENT by subterfuge is now dominant in Washington. That much is made clear by the O'Callaghan case. Whether the situation obtains merely for the moment, or is to show itself of an enduring and continuing nature, not even those on the inner circles of Washington affairs can surely tell. That such a state of affairs can exist in so-called free America, at the very seat of the federal government of the United States, is a bitter pill for thoroughgoing Americans to swallow. Yet there it is, to be made the best of, since what is done cannot be undone. The plain fact of the matter is that the very highest factors in the government of the United States have been defied. Their clear intent has been set aside through the workings of secret machinations, in order that the Sinn Féin leaders and sympathizers may work their own un-American will by smuggling the Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, into the United States and using him for promoting their un-American purposes in this country. As a stowaway, Daniel, or Donal, O'Callaghan defied the laws of the country in effecting an entrance to it. As one to whom the privilege of parole had been extended by official clemency, he has now defied the very executive authority under which his parole was limited. Thus both the laws which should have kept this Irish ambassador outside of the country, and the executives who set themselves to put him out after he had effected an entrance, have alike been flouted. The real Government of the United States has been set at naught. Subterfuge sits enthroned as the actual power.

There is an object lesson in it all. Those citizens whose loyalty, now and always, is accustomed to put the interests of the United States first, may now see clearly to what an extent un-American and disloyal purposes can hold sway even under the very skirts of the great officers of government who are pledged to uphold and defend the interests of this nation at all times. It is of small concern that such success has been achieved by a kaleidoscopic changing of pleas and arguments. The Lord Mayor of Cork has posed now as a stowaway, again as a seaman, and still again as a political refugee. Unstable as water, his status as defined by adroit legal representatives has been now one thing, and now another, shifting and changing without the slightest regard to consistency or the essential facts. It has been whatever has seemed most likely to stave off official interference. Its vacillations are clearly to be attributed to no desire for a disclosure of the truth. They can be explained only by a willingness to prevent such a disclosure, in order that the intruder may be kept free to achieve his purpose by a prolongation of the period of official uncertainty.

More than a month ago, that is to say on January 15, the United States Secretary of Labor caused a notice to be sent to Judge Lawless, the American lawyer to whom Mr. O'Callaghan had been paroled, directing him to surrender the stowaway-Mayor "promptly to the officer in charge at Norfolk." The Secretary, over his own signature, wrote that "upon such surrender the parole will be canceled, and the officer in charge will carry out these instructions." In the same way, the Secretary wrote that the landing of the strange visitor was permitted "for the purpose of reshipping on board any vessel bound for any foreign port or place." Thus the Secretary of Labor personally directed the Lord Mayor's prompt surrender to the immigration officer at Norfolk, Virginia, more than a month ago, after expressly limiting the permission for his landing to the carrying out of a purpose on his part to reship on board a vessel bound to foreign parts. Obviously Mr. O'Callaghan and his friends have made a laughingstock of the Secretary's order. For here is the Lord Mayor, flitting between Washington and New York, while his sympathizers have once more stayed the too gentle hand of the Secretary of Labor by proffering a new set of pleas, under the pretext of requiring a new definition of the O'Callaghan status, this time from the office of the Secretary of State. The general expectation that the Secretary of Labor would undertake to enforce the parole limitation for Mr. O'Callaghan by ordering his arrest, if he persisted in remaining in the country after February 13, now appears to have been ill-founded. It was no nearer gauging the secret mind of the Secretary than were those who took it for granted that he meant what he said when he insisted a week or two ago, that the Department of Labor had complete jurisdiction as to the O'Callaghan disposal. Any purpose to make an arrest, any intention to cause the Department of Labor to bring this case to its proper conclusion, is now openly laid aside in order that the O'Callaghan group may spar for time before the officials of the State Department.

If the Secretary of Labor were alone in his readiness to further an alien purpose at the expense of the United States, the spectacle afforded by his procedure would be sufficiently humiliating. What shall be said, then, at the disclosure of a similar willingness on the part of the President's secretary, within the very confines of the White House offices? Irish politics may be advanced as an explanation. But what a disclosure as to the integrity of Irish methods in America! In the light of such a disclosure American birth is seen as counting for nothing. The patriotism that is supposed to be inseparable from the mind and purpose of all who claim the United States as their nation becomes a hollow shell under the stress of racial affinities and the teachings of old-world methods. Public office is disclosed as no longer a public trust, but rather is frankly confessed as a private opportunity. Confidential relations with a great factor in popular government are seen to be the medium of secret machinations to effect a purpose in defiance, if not in betrayal, of that government. In spite of all this, what a portentous silence, everywhere, in regard to it!

The Lord Mayor O'Callaghan has succeeded in landing upon American soil. He has overcome all obstacles

that should have prevented him from carrying out his purpose here. He has even carried out his declared intention of remaining as long as he likes. But it will be strange indeed if his adventure teaches nothing to Americans.

### Swaraj

EVER since that memorable August day, in 1917, when Mr. Montagu, then as now Secretary of State for India, announced in the British House of Commons that the government had definitely committed itself to the task of working out the long discussed plan of responsible government for India, the development of Swaraj, or home rule, has gone steadily forward. Mr. Montagu's announcement in the House was followed by a long and patient visit of investigation to India, and this, shortly after his return to England, by the publication of the now famous Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Then came the Government of India Bill, the Government of India Act, and so on down to the memorable ceremonies in Delhi, the other day, when the Duke of Connaught, in behalf of the King-Emperor, inaugurated the permanent Chamber of Princes, and opened the new Indian Legislature.

Thus, viewed from the high ground of accomplished fact, the gradual development of the British Government's plan for Indian self-government is seen as an orderly, continuous process, and so in fact it has been. Yet few great measures of modern times have evoked greater opposition or been more dogged by extremist agitation at every stage of their development than the Government of India Act. The opposition of those who thought it went too far was only equaled in intensity by the opposition of those who thought it did not go far enough. The moment, however, that the Government of India Act comes to be dispassionately examined it is found to contain provisions which must necessarily be conclusive answers to both classes of objectors. To those who insist that the act goes too far the answer is that the final decision on all questions of importance still rests with the British Government; whilst to those who insist that it does not go far enough, the answer is that the act is not intended to be anything more than a "practical beginning." "For years, it may be for generations," ran the message from the King-Emperor, read by the Duke of Connaught at the opening of the new Legislature, "patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their motherland. Today, you have the beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire and the widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other dominions enjoy."

The key to this message, as it is to the whole Government of India Act, is to be found in that word "beginnings." The Government of India Act is a great transitional measure, and it cannot be properly appraised unless it is so recognized. One of the most important paragraphs in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report is that wherein it is insisted that the great hope of avoiding mischief in such transitional schemes lies in constantly keeping in view the fact that they are "temporary expedients" for "training purposes," provided the goal is not merely kept in sight, but made attainable, "not by agitation, but by the operation of the machinery inherent in the scheme itself." It was for this reason that the King-Emperor, in his message, laid stress on the fact that the present great measure of reform was only a beginning, and then went on to remind the members of the new Legislature of the many millions of their fellow-countrymen who were not yet qualified to share in political life, and to urge them to "work for their upliftment and to cherish their interest." India has before her today a great opportunity. If she makes good use of her present charter, nothing can prevent the gradual liberalizing of her institutions until she is able to take her place in full self-government, in full Swaraj, side by side with the other great dominions of the British Commonwealth.

### Prohibition in Panama

THERE are increasing evidences that the opposition which has been manifested in the Republic of Panama to the enactment of a constitutional prohibition law has been fostered and encouraged by the very elements which so long sought to defeat such action in the United States, and which even now are doing everything possible to hinder the law's enforcement. There have been persistent efforts to make it appear that those representing the responsible business interests in Panama are opposed to prohibition. There have been reports of organized attempts to nullify the efforts made to protect government employees in the Canal Zone against a rather insistent and persistent class which has flaunted its defiance of social decency in the faces of those in authority. The boast has been made by those claiming to speak for the ringleaders of this lawless element that it has the sympathetic and at least the tacit support of the representatives of the financial and commercial interests in the Republic. No one, who has had an opportunity of knowing the actual state of thought in Panama, has ever believed this, but, perhaps because of this somewhat extravagant claim, the impression seems to have gained ground that there may exist there a rather strong public sentiment against absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

But now, if the testimony of such an observer as William Knowles Cooper, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, District of Columbia, may be accepted, even this supposed opposition to prohibition does not exist among the more influential business men of Panama. This is not saying that no such opposition has ever been manifested by them. Mr. Cooper finds that the forward step taken by the United States has convinced the people of Panama that a similar law should be enacted and enforced in their republic. It is significant, too, that some of those who recommend this reform are not those who have been, or who now are, committed to the cause of temperance. Indeed, according to Mr. Cooper, many of them are not teetotalers. But they, like many persons in the United States, are willing to forgo any selfish or personal consideration in order to bring about the abolition of a degrading and demoralizing traffic. Those in the United States who are seeking to effect a nullification

of the enforcement law seem to lose sight of the fact that they are not alone working in opposition to their traditional enemies, the so-called professional prohibitionists, but in defiance of the expressed judgment and wishes of millions of men and women who have no sentimental feeling whatever so far as prohibition itself is concerned. These stand as moral and determined supporters of the crusade against the liquor traffic for business and economic reasons. And it may be said that those who persist in defying the law in the United States, and who still claim to hope to bring about at least the partial nullification of that law, are making the mistake of assuming that the law lacks the support of the rank and file of the business men and producing classes. It has that support, and it is just this determined support that has made the enactment of the law possible and will, eventually, make its enforcement complete.

The people of Panama, apparently, know of the existence of this strong popular support of prohibition in the United States. They see the substantial progress being made in the enforcement of the law, and are conscious, according to their own statements, of the improved economic and social conditions which are due to prohibition. They invite the support of the people of the United States in a campaign to bring prohibition to Panama, and incidentally to a plan to bring about more complete enforcement of the law in the Canal Zone. They fail to understand why American people, especially those who represent the Government of the United States, are permitted openly to violate, in the Canal Zone, a law which they would, as a matter of course, observe at home. That, however, is a question which Panama expects the United States to answer. What is the answer? Panama realizes that she has a problem of her own, and she is going courageously about the business of answering it. She has started right. First of all, the need of the enactment of a national prohibition law is recognized. The less ardent advocates of prohibition argue only for delay, urging the need of the million-dollar annual revenue, received from liquor taxation, for the purpose of road development and other internal improvements. This, in Panama, as in the United States, will no doubt prove to be the last straw in the way. It is the final plea interposed by the liquor interests, and the weakest and most specious one they can possibly make. It has been proved, times without number, that the liquor traffic is a liability, never an asset. Its balance is always on the wrong side of the ledger page. It was so in the United States. It will be found to be so in Panama.

### School Libraries

THE advantage of a school library over any other kind of library, as far as the child is concerned, lies in the fact that it introduces him to books in the happiest possible circumstances. In a school library, when properly managed, it is possible to eliminate all, or nearly all, the formalities almost inevitable in a larger institution. The child's approach to the book is not through the path of faith, in other words, the card index and the printed form, but is a direct access to the book itself as it stands on the shelf. There is a great deal in this. True, it has been pointed out, and quite justly, that there is nothing much more helpless than the average child before a shelf of books, even when he has quite a good idea of what he wants. But those who have experience in such matters, whilst admitting this, only insist upon it as an added reason why the child should be helped to make the choice himself, and thus to appreciate what is surely one of the special joys of those who have learned to love books.

Indeed, this policy, if it may be so called, of giving the child the freedom of the realm of literature, "on the same terms as men," is one of the first essentials of literary culture. Advice and encouragement may be given at every turn, but, for the rest, there is an ever-increasing consensus of opinion that the freer the child is left to choose his own reading the better. Mr. Bernard Shaw had much that was wise to say on this subject at a recent meeting of the Children's Library movement in London. He insisted that, in the school library, there should be no children's books. A book that could not be read by oneself should never be given to a child. The great works of the world's literature had to be read because of the great things in them. If they were read in childhood, all that was great and noble in them, and that alone, would be absorbed. "Get all the great books," declared Mr. Shaw, "and put them into the hands of the young child, as they came into the hands of Dickens. If you do not do these things you will get no children into your library, except the few who are sent there for punishment. And a very bitter punishment it will be."

The school library, in the United States, is, of course, already quite an institution, both in the town and in rural districts, and the tendency is to attach ever greater importance to its value as an educational factor. The library is often one of the most beautiful rooms in the school building, whilst the librarian is often required to be a college graduate, and is rated as a high-school teacher. In Great Britain, however, the movement is still in its infancy, but an increasing amount of attention is being given to the question, and already considerable progress has been made, if only in the direction of carrying out some valuable experiments. Thus, at Bradford, the great heavy woolen town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the aim has been to provide class libraries for the use of the several classes in the schools, departmental libraries, in the school halls, for the use of all the pupils, and a separate library for the teachers.

The objection to such a scheme is the obvious one that it amounts to a species of class legislation. As far as the child is concerned, it is virtually decided for him what kind of book he shall read, unless the purpose is to make each class library a representative collection of books, which would seem to be hardly possible. The ideal school library, like the ideal college library, should be a place where the teacher and pupil, the child and the adult, meet together on terms of complete equality, and where the utmost opportunity is afforded for exercising freedom of choice in the matter of reading. To quote Mr. Bernard Shaw again, "Read-

ing children are very important children," and certainly some of the most important reading that a child does is the reading he does voluntarily.

### Editorial Notes

POLAND's new constitution has passed the second reading before the national Diet. It is well to remind ourselves of the fact that the Constitution of Poland before the partitions was never written. It was a body of laws sanctioned by ancient custom and subsequent legislation. In time it became a rigid state instrument, and underwent but few changes until the last quarter of the eighteenth century. It is also well to correct the common belief that Poland was till the last a kingdom. After the establishment of the union among the component states, at Lublin in 1569, Poland became a republic, at the head of which stood an elective king, whose sons had no more claims to the throne than anyone else. The candidate for the office found, as it were, an open field and no favor. But in the election of presidents of the new republic the former fair spirit seems to have been abandoned. For instance, the candidate must be a Roman Catholic or be disqualified. One may well ask, Why should there be this discrimination on religious grounds in liberal Poland? The days have long since passed when a King Stephen Batory could single out the Jesuits as particularly gifted exponents of the convenient theory that the source of royal power was divine. Fortunately for Poland, the parties of the Left are opposed to such discrimination, and their amendments in the Diet may yet save the country from a very reactionary piece of legislation.

GEORGE CLEMENCEAU will not have his voice perpetuated on the phonograph, so it is said. The authorities of the Sorbonne, in Paris, however, are going to ask him to reconsider his decision at the next favorable opportunity, perhaps when the "Tiger" is in a more amiable mood. Presumably their persistence arises from a feeling, amounting to conviction, that a public man's voice is a part of that self which the State may claim on high patriotic grounds from every citizen, and that when that voice is needed for record in the national library of films and discs, a leader in that State should have no alternative but to obey. The question is full of technical and sentimental niceties, and the spectacle of the Sorbonne going to law over it, with the stubborn "Tiger" as the defendant, and the prosecution conducted in the name of posterity, may not be without the range of possibility. What would we not now give, as posterity to the great people of history, if only we could hear Julius Caesar, on the phonograph of course, recite a few passages from his "Commentaries," or listen to young Washington's words to his father about the cherry tree and the hatchet?

THAT chemical disarmament is the crux of all disarmament, has become axiomatic, and the need of controlling laboratories has already been urged. As a British authority declares, it is impossible to destroy the chemical industry, because it is essential to the arts of peace. But chemical factories, as was proved by the Germans as monopolists of the dye industry at the outbreak of war, can easily turn their productions from, say, dye stuffs into explosives and gases. Now what is the obvious conclusion? Is it not that the nations can best disarm in the future by preventing chemical monopoly? Hence, the distribution of the chemical industries uniformly throughout the world is the British authority's panacea. The power to do this appears to be already conferred on the League of Nations. Article 168 of the Versailles Treaty provides for the restriction of the manufacture of war matériel, and the approval of the powers for the continued existence of factories and works for such production in Germany. And under Article 169 it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the powers could close many of the German dye plants which produced the poison gases during the war. The matter should be taken up without further delay.

THERE is one big loophole in the rampart which Ontario has built for the enforcement of prohibition. The trouble is that the Province has no control of the inter-provincial liquor traffic, and this fact makes every cellar a potential center for bootlegging. The Province is soon, however, to have an opportunity of voting as to whether or not this loophole shall be stopped. But there are two pitfalls which temperance workers have to guard against, according to E. C. Drury, the Prime Minister. The one is that they may be tempted to rest on their oars, and the other that they may become too sure of themselves. The chief danger is that there has been circulated among them the notion that there is no finality to the struggle against the forces of the liquor trade. The suggestion of war-weariness is known to every soldier, and the inclination to fall out in the last lap of the race comes to every one. No one need fear for Ontario, however, as Canadians have already proved their mettle on other fields of battle.

BOSTON school-teachers, who tried six years ago to secure legislation that would prevent discrimination against women in the adjustment of salaries, had another hearing on the same subject this week. The legislative Committee on Education is evidently disposed to give ample attention to the subject. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will be equally well disposed. On the main question there seems to be no fair basis for a difference of opinion. If the women do the same work as men teachers, they should have the same pay. The time has gone by for tolerating a lower scale of payment for women teachers merely because they are women.

SURELY one of the most striking testimonies which have yet been given to the good effects of prohibition is that contained in a recent statement by General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. "Half the Salvation Army social institutions," declared General Booth, referring to conditions in the United States, "are empty, thanks to prohibition, and there has been a great reduction in crime." When it is recollected that one of the great objects of the Salvation Army's social work, for years, has been the combating of drink and the caring, in some way, for the drunkard, the full significance of such testimony may be appreciated.